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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,557—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1895.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th Dec.
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
R.L. PENINSULAR	5307	R. F. Briscoe	28th ,,
			1896.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan.
R.L. ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
R.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
R.L. † THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th ,,
GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th ,,
R.L. CARTHAGE	5260	M. De Horne	22nd ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
R.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
R.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
R.L. PENINSULAR	5307	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
R.M.L. ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	18th ,,
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	W. J. Nantes	25th ,,
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
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Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
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For further particulars apply to
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Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

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[illegible] SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* [illegible] ADEN, SUEZ, [illegible] SAID.

	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
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	4,251	350	7th Feb. 96

[illegible] MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
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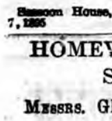
Suez House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 7, 1895.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1896.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY,



BEG to intimate that their HANDBOOK containing Full Particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1896, is now in course of distribution, and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply to either Bombay or Calcutta when the omission will be at once rectified.

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 14th December, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th December, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KHANDALA," 2,040 tons, about the 12th December, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, about the 13th December, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, about the 14th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
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Open to any reasonable offers as owner goes home this week. Things available on the 12th instant.
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We greet thee friends with much heartiness.—Sidney.

Ye are right welcome to such Amusement as our skill affords. "Ye Mountebanks."

PROGRAMME.

1 Mazurka .....Russian Fete Dance ..Theo. Bonheur. The Band.

Mr. E. STEVENSON will sing:—

2 .....Margarita .....Lohr.

3 .....The Last Watch .....Pinsuti.

Mr. G. C. CROWSON will sing:—

4 .....Love's Old Sweet Song..Molloy.

5 .....Tit-Willow .....Sullivan.

Mr. G. V. MUNRO will sing:—

6 .....Out on the Deep .....Lohr.

7 .....Marching .....Trotere.

Mr. T. W. HANDY will sing:—

8 .....The Amateur Actors ...Williams.

9 .....The Coster's Friendly Lead .....Coborn.

10 Pianoforte Solo .Pas Redouble .....Sydney Smith. Mr. ARTHUR A. WOODGATE, L.C.M.

Mr. FRED. DUNWORTH will sing:—

11 .....Gallery and Boxes ....Rudd.

12 .....Masks and Faces .....Le Brunn and Harrington.

Mr. MACDONALD will dance:—

43 .....The Highland Fling .. ..

Mr. G. V. MUNRO will play Cornet Solo:—

14 .....Beauty's Eyes .....Paoli Tosti.

Mr. H. EDWARDS will play Violin Solo:—

15 .....La Sonnambula .....Bellini.

The MOXHAM BROTHERS will play Mandoline Trio:—

16 .....Comic Medley .....Moxham.

To conclude with the laughable Sketch entitled:—

THE ACTOR AND THE SINGER.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

Gally.....Mr. Fred. Dunworth.
Tragedian .....Mr. George C. Crowson.
Manager.....Buggins. Mr. Tom W. Handy.
Manager .....Juggins. Mr. G. Victor Munro.

Scene:—Theatrical Agent's Office.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The order in which the artistes will appear will be indicated by number from the Stage.

This programme is subject to alteration.

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By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Khafri Ahman Jacob Bhaijpuria, Dyer, traded as Juma Ahman (an Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., at the said Dyer's Factory at Dadur, consisting of one cart, two bullocks, two corrugated iron sheds, for removal, color tubs, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 12, 1895.

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Rs 27-10, CASH.

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BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND Class RETURN TICKETS, at A FARE AND A-HALF, will be issued between any two Stations on G. I. P. Railway from SATURDAY, the fourteenth of December, 1895, to TUESDAY, the thirty-first of December, 1895 (both days inclusive), available for the Return Journey, up to and including TUESDAY, the fourteenth of January, 1896.

2. Through Return Tickets (First and Second Class only) at a fare and a-half, between these dates, will be issued between the G. I. P. and the Indian Midland Railways. The holder of a Holiday Ticket from Bombay to Agra can return via Cawnpore, or the holder of a Holiday Ticket for Cawnpore, may return via Agra, within these dates.

3. The following are the Return, First and Second Class Fares, between Victoria Terminus and Byculla Stations, and Agra and Cawnpore, respectively, namely:—

	First Class. Rs. a.	Second Class. Rs. a.
Victoria Terminus to Agra Fort and back....	78 9	39 5
Victoria Terminus to Cawnpore and back....	78 9	39 5
Byculla to Agra Fort and back.....	78 5	39 4
Byculla to Cawnpore and back.....	78 5	39 4

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the thirtieth of November, 1895.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPERSTRUCTURE WORK of Public Offices, at Porbandar.

Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained by bona-fide Contractors on application at this Office during office hours.

The Plans and Specifications will be shown to Contractors during office hours. No Tender will be accepted, unless the Contractors before Tendering for the work has seen the plans, specification, and site for the work.

Sealed Tenders to be submitted to the undersigned on the 7th January, 1896, at gun-fire.

Neither the lowest nor any Tenders will necessarily be accepted.

The Tenders will be accepted by the Administrator, Porbandar State.

J. T. B. BENSON,
State Engineer, Porbandar.

State Engineer's Office, Porbandar, 7th December, 1895.

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE interest of the undersigned in the firms of "Messrs. EDULJI and Co." who carried on business at "Shahjehanpur" and "Bareilly" in the "N. W. Provinces," has CEASED from the 31st of March 1893, and 31st of July, 1894, respectively.

The "Shahjehanpur" firm has since been and is being carried on by "Mr. DINSHAW EDULJI SHAHJEHANPURVALLA" and the "B.A REILLY" firm by "Mr. JEHANGIR EDULJI SHAHJEHANPURVALLA."

All debts and outstandings up to the abovementioned dates of the said firms will be paid and recovered by the abovementioned parties.

CURSETJI EDULJI, SHAHJEHANPURVALLA.

7th December, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

KEROSENE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of Refined PETROLEUM or KEROSENE OIL, as the Company may require during the year 1896, estimated at 18,000 Gases.

Tenders which must be on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,500, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the Contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd December, 1895.

COMMERCIAL & L. M. BANK, LIMITED.

THE TRADE DEMAND for the Busy Season having commenced to set in, this Branch is authorized to receive short period Deposits on Special Terms to be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Nov. 22 1895.

NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

FRESH FRUITS, Fish, Vegetables, Provisions, &c., sent to Out-stations. Dates, Apricots, and Walnuts, each 3 annas per lb.

TUKINA, Bazaar-supplier,
Khara Kua, Bombay.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
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Germany.

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(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000

RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ¼ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
„ for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers,
G. E. NOBLE, }

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Agent.

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ONE Needle in 17 years. A Wonder of the day! Mrs. J. E. Wass, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, says:—It is now 17 years since I bought one SINGER SEWING MACHINE. It has almost been in constant use. I have never needed a man to it yet, and only broken one needle since I got it."—SINGER COMPANY, BOMBAY.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

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PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
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CURLIER FREERES.	Cognac.
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COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
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CHAMPAGNE,

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LYON & CO.,

Sole Agents, Bombay.

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CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 79 and Pints Rs. 42 per doz.
For India " Rs. 79 " Rs. 42 "

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

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HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
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Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

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(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT,"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

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THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 402, High Holborn, LONDON.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

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ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
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Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Disorders from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional). Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD., 9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurances with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

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THE

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FOR DECEMBER, 1895.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

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Who are desirous of effecting

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Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

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Moderate Premiums,
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The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
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Agents.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.

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"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis: one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

BANKS.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

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LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

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C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 4,500,000 = „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 3,928,000 = „ 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	23,62,487 0 10
Reserves and Rest	„	10,46,454 1 6
Deposits	„	92,51,985 10 1
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,71,812 12 5
Sundries	„	2,31,133 5 2
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772 14 0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	13,30,553 4 4
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	7,75,940 5 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,11,01,222 4 9
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,48,531 9 8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	3,07,525 5 2
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772 14 0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum or 36, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.

Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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...Y BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,930
Bank of Bengal	40,000	800	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Oriental, & Ld. Mgs ...	{15,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10 p.c.	173
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ...	$68,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£14 to 15
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance ...	1,500	1,000	all	20	600
Anglo-Indian ...	1,315	100	100	Nil	42
Ballard Est W Co. Ld (Ballard) ...	871	90	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United ...	800	1,000	1,000	35	750 xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	30	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld ...	600	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	60	1,525
China Mills Co Ld ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	710
City of Bombay Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Coimbatore S and W ...	1,000	180	100	...	110
Dennanagbt Mills ...	800	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills ...	4,000	700	...	25 x Rs15	675
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	625
Currimbhoy Mill ...	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	475
Dhan Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress ...	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	565
Framjee Petit ...	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	530
Hindustan ...	875	1,000	1,000	30	700
Hingangbat Mills ...	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bullough's ...	1,800	500	500	25	680
Hydershaw ...	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,365
Imperial Cotton ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	460
Indian Manfg. ...	800	6,000	1,000	50	1,225 xd
Indo-China Manufacturer Co. Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy ...	1,100	500	500	25	675
Jaffer Alli ...	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshedjee Nasserwanjee Tata Spinning Co. ...	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	190
Jewraj Bakoo ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,045
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld ...	800	1,800	1,000	30	375
Khatau Makanji ...	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	770
Khanagra Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makanjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
Lakshmi Cotton ...	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	258
Lord Reay Mfg ...	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lakraidas Spinning & Weaving Co ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,035
Maneck Ujfaal ...	368	1,000	1,000	100	3,125
Mahalaxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	N	360
Mahboob Shah Mills (G ...	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Mfg ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,290
Manockjee Petit ...	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	155
Manockjee Nusserwanjee Servai ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,225
Mysore S & M Co Ld ...	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / 50}	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills ...	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	420
Oriental ...	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	420
Presidency Mills Co (Ld) ...	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	730
Sipon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,000 xd
Swadeshi ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,240
Shahapore Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,625
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	810
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Maharatta ...	1,313	250	250	dv Rs 12½	375
Sun Mills, Ld ...	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	300
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Swadeshi Mills ...	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	610
Sassoon and Alliance ...	2,000	90	500	dvd Rs30	860
Union Spinning and Manufac...	800	1,000	1,000	80	550
...	...	...	...	900	15
...	...	...	1,000	Nil	375
...	...	...	1,000	35	710
...	...	...	1,000	...	200
...	...	...	1,000	...	600

COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G I P R. Consolidated Stock ...	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
S.B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 19	...	do.	590

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar ...	200	1,250	1,250	75	137
Albert Ginning Co ...	100	500	all	48 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggar City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	150
Bombay Cotton ...	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150 xd
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld ...	800	200	200	14	150
Broach City Press Co., Ld ...	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba ...	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	325 xd
East India ...	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English, Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	84 xd
Fort ...	150	8,500	500	25+80	97½
French ...	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	360
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	30	43
Gingoll Press Co., Ld ...	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khangsam ...	240	450	450	Rs40	475
Mahava Press Co., Ld ...	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahadapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld ...	300	500	500	53	97½
Mercantile ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	100
Mofussil Co ...	2,125	400	400	Nil	355
Munmar M ...	1,000	250	all	15	180
New Benar ...	1,200	200	500	dvd Rs30	515
New Indian ...	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	136½
Prince of Wales ...	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	300	500	75	20	480
Sassoon ...	300	500	500	30	585
Sind and Punjab Co ...	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind ...	400	2,000	750	60	520
Scrab Woollen Mills ...	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld ...	370	200	all	16	200
Vekart ...	...	1,000	1	9 dvd Rs65	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown ...	{1,750 / 500}	100	100	15 / 7½	365
Back Bay Baths ...	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile... ambay & Burma Trading Corporation ...	5,000	100	100	10	134
Do. New Issue. ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,050
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld ...	500	375	225	75	1,420
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. ...	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	58
Bombay Flour Mill ...	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Deccan Paper Mills ...	720	500	500	50	1,000
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld ...	1,500	200	200	13	210
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
John Roberts & Co ...	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	17½
Kamp & Co ...	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kurrachee Landing ...	1,000	200	175	21	352
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co ...	800	500	500	30	200
Marks & Co., Ld ...	3,500	100	100	Nil	-
Napier Hotel Co ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	151
Napier Foundry ...	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	93
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	1,000	200	200	...	180
Phillips & Co., Ld ...	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Port Canning Co ...	4,000	100	100	½	104
Scindia Steam Navigation Co ...	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs12	495
Soundy & Co...	1,000	100	100	9	90
Thresher & Co ...	1,000	200	25	60	1,090
Thacker & Co. ...	1,500	100	100	7	123
Tolaram Co...	9,300	25	100	dvd Rs1½	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

...nglish Gold ...	Rs.	27-13 Nom.
...old Leaf ...	,,	32-2
Fine Bar Gold, old ...	,,	27-10
Do. do. new ...	,,	27-8
Australia Sov Gold ...	,,	27-11
Bombay bar Gold ...	,,	27-12
Sovereigns ...	,,	17-9
Do. Dollars ...	,,	17-8½
Silver T ...	,,	95-8½
Do. Rupees ...	,,	95-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at Santa Cruz.
Royal Bombay Golf Club: Madras Medal (handicap).

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Kaveri entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Kilwa left it on Tuesday; the steamer Europa left it yesterday.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,741, the daily average being 191. The total of new patients was 894.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—The usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, when several items of routine of business were disposed of.

MISSION LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered in the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum Road, to-night, at 6-30, by the Rev. W. G. Peel. Subject: "The Life of Faith"; also to-morrow, by the Rev. A. H. Bowman, M.A. Subject: "The Kingdom of Christ."

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slator, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Antonio Lessaso appeared to answer the charge of assault preferred against him by Nathu Gangadhar, a Hindu muccadam. The accused expressed his regret for his conduct, and the complainant having accepted the apology, the complaint was allowed to be withdrawn.

FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Mulloo Andoo, a Hindu lad, aged eight years, residing with his parents on the first-floor of a house at Coombharwada, was, on Tuesday afternoon, removed to the J. J. Hospital suffering from internal injuries, caused by his having accidentally fallen out of a window of his house on to the road below, a distance of about eighteen feet. The lad is now a patient at the hospital.

THE ANIMALS HOSPITAL.—On the first of November last, there were 99 bullocks, 38 horses and 17 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of November, 88 bullocks 41 horses, and 22 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 79 bullocks, 41 horses, and 22 dogs were discharged from the hospital. One case among bullocks 9 cases among horses, and 10 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—15 horses, 3 bullocks, 20 dogs, 4 she-goats, 1 sheep, 1 kid, 1 cat, 4 parrots, and 1 monkey.

A CHARGE DISMISSED.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Rustomji Edulji Daruwalla stood charged with kidnapping Akhi, a minor, from the lawful guardianship of her husband. The circumstances relating to the charge have already been reported in these columns. The magistrate remarked that there were discrepancies in the evidence with regard to the girl's age. Mr. Greenan, Superintendent of Police, offered to bring medical evidence. The magistrate saw no necessity of doing so, and discharged the accused.

FIRES.—About noon, on Tuesday, a cadjan shed, belonging to three Hindus, and used for stacking hay, at Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, was found to be on fire. The Chinchpoogly steamer immediately went up to the scene and extinguished the flames, but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 20 was done to the hay.—Another fire broke out amongst a quantity of hay stacked in an open space of Municipal land, situated at Khara Talao, Mahim. The hay belonged to one Crishna Gunaji Bhooker, who sustained a damage to the extent of Rs. 25. The flames were soon put out. Both outbreaks are attributed to careless biddee-smoking.

SUICIDE OF A MARRIED WOMAN.—Mr. Allan P. Turner the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Falkland Road, touching the death of a Mahomedan married woman, named Ladoo, aged twenty, the wife of one Nasir Jamal, a rickla driver, residing at Bapty Road. For the last two years deceased had been subject to fits of hysteria, and during those fits, it is alleged, she used to stray away from the house, and had to be brought back. On Tuesday midnight, Ladoo left home and threw herself into the Bapty Mill Tank. One Gainoo Janoo, a groom, who was washing his master's carriage in a stable close by, on hearing the splash ran to the tank, and seeing the woman struggling in water, went in and brought her out. Deceased was then taken home, where she died a few minutes later. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

CHARGE OF SELLING OBSCENE LITERATURE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Haji Sayad Ali valad Mirza Sayad Husun, a Mogul, was charged with selling, printing, and having in his possession an obscene book, namely, Kulliatt-i-Sadi (complete works of Saadi). Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Craigie, solicitor, defended the accused.

Mirza Mahomed Ali, a police constable, Criminal Investigation Department, deposed that on the 15th October he sent two men with marked money to two copies of the book from the accused's establishment. Witness then went himself to the printing press of the accused, and asked him to produce all copies of the work. The accused handed him over 258 copies of the book. The accused also took possession of the lithograph slabs on which were impressed the objectionable passages. The passages were sent over to the Oriental Translator, who had submitted a translation of the same. Witness also secured 200 copies of the same work from Aga Gulam Ali.

In cross-examination, witness said that he had moved in the matter as he was told by Sardar Mir Abdul Ali. Accused at once produced the books. Accused had no connection with the police. Witness knew the Persian language. He had studied that language a little. Witness had read Saadi's poems, and also Gulistan and Bostan. Witness had lost those works now. The book in question was not read by him, nor had he heard anything about it. The Persian books which witness had read were bought for him by his father. There were about half-a-dozen shops in Bhendy Bazar where Persian books were sold. Witness had not visited any of those shops. He could not say if the book in question was sold openly in all those shops. Witness had made no enquiries about it. He knew that students in colleges were taught Persian. Students had to study Saadi's works. Bostan, Gulestan, and Tayabat-i-Saadi were the only books that witness knew the students were required to study in colleges. Witness could not say where the students bought those books from. A Mahomedan student had made a complaint about the books, but he found nothing objectionable in the text of the works. When witness went to accused's shop he had told him nothing about his objection to the text of it. Accused was not given reason why the books were confiscated.

The case for the prosecution having closed Mr. Craigie addressed the court on behalf of the defendant. The learned solicitor contended that so long as no bad intention on the part of the accused was proved for selling the book in question, the court would not be justified in convicting him. Prosecution had failed to prove the case. Accused had come out to Bombay only a short time ago, and was a respectable merchant. He knew Persian and could read the language, yet his education was not such as to enable him to grasp the meaning of the work critically. He had never read works of Saadi, and the police would have done better if they had referred the book in question to the University before bringing the accused before his Worship.

Mr. Craigie then called Mr. Dinshaw Furdunji Mulla, solicitor, who had secured his University degree (M. A.) in English and Persian Literature. He said that works of Saadi were taught in colleges. Saadi was known as a moral writer. His books were as well known as Ujly, Ras, Chamber's Cyclopædia and Encyclopædia Brittanica. He was a well known poet.

Cross-examined by Mr. Little, witness said that the Government at Lahore had published Saadi's works, but the obscene passages were deleted.

The case stands adjourned.

NOTWITHSTANDING the heavy import duty imposed on British coal by the Russian Customs—nearly 7s. per ton—and in face of all official efforts to develop the consumption of the native product, the former still maintains something like its old supremacy and preference among the large consumers. The Russian gas companies, steamship companies, and large industrial firms prefer to pay higher prices for the British coal, owing to its greater general excellence and heating power. But it is not these branches alone who prefer English coal, as was shown the other day by the Odessa Municipality giving its annual contract for over half-a-million poods of coal to the local English firm of Messrs. W Jacobs, Owen, and Co. This house alone has disposed of about 50,000 tons of British coal during the current year.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer a perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

ANOTHER ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. R. S. CAMPBELL.

ON Friday last, Mr. R. S. Campbell, of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., who, after working in Bombay for a quarter-of-a-century is proceeding by the next mail steamer to join the firm at home, was entertained at an evening party given in his honour by the export native merchants of the city at Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy's bungalow, at Pedder Road, when the greatest good-will and esteem were shewn by the merchants, each of whom seemed to regard Mr. Campbell as a personal friend. A similar entertainment was given in Mr. Campbell's honour on Tuesday by the native piece-goods merchants at Mr. Kalidas Jutha's bungalow at Malabar Hill. The bungalow was tastefully decorated with new furniture and articles of *vertu*, and was brilliantly illuminated with crystal chandeliers and globes. The guests were received in the entrance by Mr. Kalidas Jutha, Mr. Khimjee Jairam Naronjee, chairman of the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, and secretary to the reception committee, Mr. Cawnjee Dharamsey, another secretary to the reception committee, Mr. Manockjee Nusserwanjee Servai, secretary of the Piece-goods Association, and others, and were escorted into the upper reception halls. People began to arrive before 9 o'clock, and the halls were well filled before the arrival of the guest of the evening. Among those present were: the Hon. R. H. Forbes-Sempill, Messrs. N. F. Paton, F. Greene, G. R. Lowndes, A. P. Gould, Jairam Vussonjee, Dhurhmsey Soonderdas Mooljee, Ramdas Bhimjee, Raghunathjee Tarachund, Fazalbhoy Meheralli Chinoy, Jafferbhoy Somjee Parpia, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Meheralli K. Padumsey, Hajee Esmail Goolmahomed, Hajee Esmail Upsatar, Abdullabhoy Sacoor, Krishnarao Ramchandra, Muncherjee Framjee Patel, Bomonjee Pallonjee Dadachanjee, Framjee Dadabhoy Lalkaka, Cursetjee Eduljee Khasymaya, Vundravandas Ramjee, Hormusjee Cooverjee Mody, Ruttonsey Canjee, Kissonjee Valabhjee, Purshotum Cooverjee, Gooculdas Morarjee, Munjee Nuthoo, Ardasir Cursetjee Powalla, Krishnarao R. Mudgaonker, A. B. Dadachanjee, Kassinath P. Parub, Moroba Pandurang, Dr. Purmanand, Messrs. Ballabhoy R. Mudgaonker, Harichand Pandurang, &c. Shortly after 9 o'clock, Mr. R. S. Campbell, accompanied by his brother, Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., and Mr. M. Dick, arrived, and was cordially welcomed by the members of the reception committee, and escorted into the upper reception halls, where he mixed freely and shook hands with the native merchants, who affectionately crowded round him and tendered him their parting good wishes. Instrumental music on the harmonium, with the accompaniment of "tubblas," was provided for the amusement of the guests. After some time,

Mr. Khimjee Jairam Naronjee, addressing Mr. Campbell, said: It has fallen to my lot, at the desire of some of us, who are friends and admirers of your good self, to read the address that is to be presented to you by them this evening. I think there are men among us here more fitted for this purpose than I am; but as they have kindly entrusted me with the pleasant task, I feel myself proud in carrying out their wishes. Mr. Campbell, let me assure you, I entertain very great respect and love for you, particularly as you were a great friend of my late lamented father and brother. (Applause.) I have often had the advantage of your advice to help me, not only in matters mercantile, but even in matters relating to my family. (Cheers.) Nobody will be a greater loser than myself of a kind friend and counsellor by your departure from these shores. Before I begin to read the address, let me thank you for the many kindnesses my late lamented father, brother, and myself have received at your hands; and, in conclusion, wish Mrs. Campbell and yourself and family a long, prosperous, and happy life in your own beloved home. (Applause.)

Mr. Khimjee then read the following address:—

To R. S. Campbell, Esq.—Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned merchants of Bombay, carrying on business with the firm of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co., beg to approach you with the expression of our sincere regret at your coming departure from Bombay, perhaps for good. Having strictly and worthily followed the honourable traditions of the firm during the time that you have had to direct its affairs, you have always been very anxious to deal with us in a fair and straightforward manner; and having on all occasions treated us with the greatest courtesy, you have gained the highest esteem and respect of each and every one of us. To crown the whole, you showed keen and friendly interest in the welfare of the native piece-goods merchants of Bombay by treating in a sympathetic way the question of the freight contract which was brought to a satisfactory conclusion through your exertions a short time back and on former occasions. While feeling regret at your separation from us, we rejoice that you are going home to live in the midst of your family, relations and friends, and we beg to assure you that you carry with you our best wishes. May you live long and happy with your family, is the fervent desire of us all. In conclusion, we have to request you to kindly hand over the accompanying few presents to Mrs. Campbell, in token of our high esteem for your good self and Mrs. Campbell, whose absence on this occasion we very much regret.—We remain, Dear Sir, &c.

The address, which was beautifully engrossed on parchment, and enclosed in a carved silver frame, with a portrait of Mr. Campbell at the top of it, was then presented to him, together with a silver tray, with a silver claret jug and two silver cups. The presents intended for Mrs. Campbell, referred to in the address, included a photo of Mr. Campbell in an elegantly carved silver frame; a rich brooch set with many brilliants; and a glass box, containing silver toys of Kutak work, for Master Campbell.

Mr. Campbell, who was warmly applauded, in replying to the address, said: Mr. Khimjee and all my other kind friends, how can I thank you? Words fail me to express my appreciation of your kindness, and words, even if I could command them, are quite inadequate to convey my thanks. I feel very deeply the great kindness of your reception to-night—of your address, and of what Mr. Khimjee said before reading the address; and I wish most cordially and sincerely to thank you. It is a particular pleasure to me, Mr. Khimjee, to receive the address and presents from your hands as the representative of the dealers of W. and A. Graham and Co., not only because of our personal friendship, but it seems so suitable to see you in that position as succeeding your father, Jairam Sett, for whom I always had the greatest esteem and respect. It is very pleasant on leaving Bombay after so many years to have such a cordial expression of kindly feeling from those with whom I have worked. I have always found my business life in Bombay pleasant, because I have found those with whom I have been brought in contact satisfactory and pleasant to work with, and I am glad to know that the feeling I have for you all is reciprocated. (Applause.) I have heard with much satisfaction what you say about the traditions of W. A. Graham and Co., and the relations between the firm and the dealers. Long may these cordial relations continue. (Cheers.) I know that I can wish my successors no better wish than that they may find the dealers as pleasant and satisfactory to work with as I have done. Now I have to thank you for those so very handsome and beautiful presents, and for your very kind expressions and good wishes for my family and myself. (Applause.) On behalf of Mrs. Campbell and myself I thank you most cordially. Your presents are most beautiful and will be very highly prized. They will always be specially associated with this evening, the so very gratifying finish to my life in Bombay. I thank you all once more, and wish you all prosperity and happiness. (Loud applause.)

An adjournment was afterwards made to the refreshment-tables, which were laid in a room on the ground floor. In another part of the bungalow, separate provision was made for the Hindu guests in deference to their religious scruples. The entertainment wound up with the distribution of flowers and rose-water. Mr. Campbell and his friends were garlanded and presented with massive bouquets of flowers, and were greeted with cheers as they left the bungalow.

A PARIS correspondent writes: The Duc d'Orleans has found in the drama of "Dugueslin" an opportunity for shining as a patriot. He wrote under the date of 10th November in these terms to M. Deroulede, the author. I have just read your fine drama and feel I must tell you how deeply it stirred me. I know that you are not a Royalist, and do not therefore congratulate you in my character of a Pretender. I write as a Frenchman whose heart beats in unison with the proud and grand patriotic sentiments you express with so much talent and warmth. The Prince is affected by the justice you render to his ancestor. The soldier thanks the soldier. 'Royalty is not of any party,' says your Dugueslin. Henry IV., who won the throne less by his sword than by a plebiscite of hearts thought so too when he said he was of the religion of all brave and good fellows. From exile I send you, who are brave and good, my hearty thanks, my sympathy, my bravo! Philippe." M. Deroulede, in his reply, says: "I am not a Royalist. My preference has always been for an authoritative Republic, based on a plebiscite, but I do not exclude from the plebiscite the candidature of any Frenchman. My passion for France makes me willing to accept blindfold any elected chief, no matter what his origin may be, who delivers her from Parliamentary anarchy in which all the strength of the nation is being wasted."

A COLD WEATHER BICYCLE TRIP.

[BY A BOMBAY WHEELMAN.]

HAVING visited many places to the south and east of Bombay, I made up my mind that my next run should be northwards, and accordingly on the 2nd December I took the train for Igatpura. The Ghats looked lovely by daylight, and inspired me with anticipation of pleasant travelling down them on my return. On arriving at Igatpura I went to the travellers' bungalow, which is in a pretty situation overlooking the bund (or lake) and a view of the mountains towards the east. At noon, on the following day, I sent on my kit to Nasik under the charge of the station-master. At 3-30 I left on my bicycle for Nasik with much regret, having enjoyed the stay and been very comfortable at the travellers' bungalow. 4-30 p.m., 7 miles from Igatpura, road bad, feeling tired already. 6 p.m. half way, bicycle dead! road dusty. 7 p.m. sat down for smoke and refreshment. 8 p.m., 8 miles from Nasik, road good and down hill; the old machine took fresh life. 9-30 p.m. arrived at travellers' bungalow (Nasik), after much trouble in finding it. Next day, at one o'clock started for the Lena Caves in company with an artist I met at the bungalow. The caves are about 20 in number, on the side of a hill, about 4½ miles from Nasik, very crude but well worth a visit. The view of Nasik and the surrounding country is good. In the evening I visited the river Godaveri and native town, and found the latter in a filthy condition, the smells being awful. The river banks are most interesting, but the temples are pretty. The people hold their fairs, markets and church service in the same neighbourhood, and the medley makes quite a pleasant sight. There is a bridge now under construction, and a monument put up recently, but I could not read the inscription except "Victoria." The place altogether is well worth a visit, but the air is heavy, and I would not recommend a long stay. I left the travellers' bungalow at noon next day. The drive to the station was very charming, being shaded all the way by beautiful trees with a pretty little tramway on the side of the road. At two o'clock I arrived at Igatpura by train, and having sent on my kit to Bombay I glided pleasantly on my byke out of the station on the road to Bombay. Going down the Ghats I enjoyed the scenery, and the road was a pleasant slope. I did not alight until I reached the level country. I was delighted with all I saw, and enjoyed a beautiful drink of milk at Kasara, and commenced my journey refreshed and grateful to the kindly native who smilingly brought me the milk. At 7-30 p.m. I arrived at Kardi, and went to the station bungalow feeling very tired. I was surrounded by a crowd of very civil and intelligent natives who brought me some tea and water to wash. They informed me there was a Sahib residing close by, so I ventured to send in my card and was invited and entertained with true English hospitality by as hearty a couple as I have met in India. I learnt there was good shooting in the neighbourhood, and the number of panther skins about the place bore evidence to the fact. At 11 p.m. I took leave of my kind host and hostess, and resumed the journey towards Shahapur. The road was delightful, but there was a deathlike stillness which gave one a very creepy feeling. I had not gone far when a large panther passed across the road not more than 20 yards ahead, taking no more notice of me than if I were a firefly, although I rang my bell and blew a whistle. I heard a number of jackals, bears, and other wild animals, but passed on unmolested. At 2-30 a.m., Dec. 6, I arrived at the station bungalow which, although on the roadside, I had also a difficulty to find, and knocked up some natives to show me the bungalow. It was then very cold, and as I had no kit I fared badly, as there was not even a mattress on the bed. However, I was soon asleep and did not awake until I was disturbed by the hammering of some workmen on the premises. I could not get a cup of tea although the mallie at the bungalow was as obliging as mortal man could be. Having secured some milk and chapattees and water to wash, I was soon off to sleep again. At 2-30 p.m. I left Shahapur, where everyone I saw seemed ill. I trundled my way towards Vasind, and passed through an exceedingly pretty bit of country and had a chat with several natives of the agricultural class, who looked bright and happy with crowds of children round them. At 3-30 p.m. I arrived at Vasind station, where I was fortunate enough to get a good cup of tea, and as I did not care to venture another night without covering, I took the 5-15 train to Bombay and arrived in time for dinner.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

YESTERDAY, at a sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Badroodin Tyebjee presided, and disposed of the following matters:—

RE CHUNILAL SAWAICHAND.

The Hon. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, for a creditor, applied for a rule "nisi" calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the order of discharge made on the 4th instant should not be revoked. The learned counsel said that his client had read of the discharge of the insolvent in the local papers, which led him to make inquiries in the office. His client had opposed the discharge, and the matter ought to have been put down in the list of opposed cases in the usual way, which was not done, and his client had no opportunity to oppose the discharge. His lordship granted the rule as applied for.

RE JAMNADAS SHIVJEE.

Mr. Lowndes, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. As there was no opposition, his lordship granted the usual interim order for a week only in respect of Jaitha Raghavji, a creditor who was not served, and the usual interim order in respect of all the other creditors.

RE BARJORJI LIMJI BATLIBOI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for a postponement of the rule granted on the 13th November last, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvents should not be allowed to withdraw their petition. The application was granted.

RE JEEWAJI NATUBHOY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for the usual interim order and leave to amend the schedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE KHUSHALCHAND UTAMCHAND.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order on the ground that the insolvent was assisting the Official Assignee in the recovery of the outstandings. His lordship granted one month's extension. Mr. Manker asked for two months on the ground that there would be some delay in recovering assets to the extent of Rs. 35,000. His lordship, thereupon, granted two months' extension.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes

664-95—Little and Co—Vinayek Ramchandra Luxmunjee and another vs Gooroonath Bawa Bapoo Bawa—Chitnis M and M—Part heard.

Defended New Long Cause.

371-26162-95—Mansukhlal D and J—B S Pereera vs Sorabji Edulji Dubash—Tyabji D and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

562-91—Tyabjee D and Co—Vinayek Vishnu Kane vs Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others—Dikshit and H.

475-95—Dikshit and H—Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others vs Vinayak Vishnu Kaney—Tyabjee D and Co.

211-95—Payne G and S—G G Volkart and others vs Noorbhoy Esmaljee—Brown and M.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Bai Shirinbai and others—F A Little for Government and Craigie L and O for 1st Claimant—Dikshit and H, and Ardeshir H and D, for 3rd and 5th claimant—other claimants in person.

Petitions for Hearing.

In the matter of the Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Callianjee Ahmednuger Cotton Press Co. Ld—Mooljee and R, and Hiralal and M.

Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Muljee and R—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Callianjee Barsi Cotton Press Co Ld—Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Hiralal and M

Postponed Long Causes.

193-95—Edgelow and G—Morarjee Khimjee vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co.

618-94—Payne G and S—Charles Agnew Turner vs Sadanand Shreecrishna and another—Khunderao M and Payne G and S

638-93—Tyabjee D and Co—C Tyabally vs Abdool H Jewabhai and another—Dikshit and H

THE rare art of enamelling has been pursued with much spirit by one of the classes at the City and Guilds of London Technical College. Several art masters and students from other Art Schools have gone there to learn the work. Some of those who first took it up are now teaching it in other schools; others have already found remunerative employment. Probably of all the many technical applications of art, this one to-day. (Professor Sylvanus Thompson thinks) affords the most direct road to a profitable career.

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By Order,
Wm. C. WALTON, Captain,
A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.
Mahableshwar, 10th December, 1895.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 11.

CONSOLS in London, Reuter inform us, were quoted last evening 1-16 per cent. higher, at 106⅝; but French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent. to 101¼; with Paris Exchange on London 1¼ centime higher, at fcs. 25·23¼. Three-and-a-half Rupee Securities were 5-16 per cent. higher, at £60 1/8. A further decline of 3-16d. took place in the price of Bar Silver, at 30 3-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was half a cent cheaper at 66 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89 dollars. The Indian Council further allotted a lakh of Bills on Bombay yesterday, at 1s. 1⅛d., which is an advance of 1-16d. in the price obtained for the extra Bills on Calcutta placed on Monday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 11-16d.

The London Sheep Skin Sale closed yesterday; Madras Skins were 1d. to 1½d. per lb. lower; and Bombay also lower to the same extent. The number of Skins sold was 969.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 1,850,000 quarters, or 100,000 quarters less than the previous weeks' estimate. The Wheat market was firm yesterday, White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool having been quoted at 5s. 1½d. per cental ex-quay. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 36⅛s. per 416 lbs. buyers, shipment, this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet but steady; and Brown Rapeseed at 35⅛s. per 416 lbs. nominal, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; Sales 12,000 bales; Imports 49,000 bales. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4½d. for December deliveries, and the same for April-May. The Manchester market was firm.

A telegram through Reuter from Washington under yesterday's date advises that the Agricultural Bureau states that the average farm price of the Cotton crop is 7·59 cents per lb.; and that the indicated total crop is 6,370,000 bales, the quality being unusually good.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-8 cent per lb., to 8 9-16 cents; and March Futures were 12 points higher, at 8·47 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 43,000 bales, comparing as follows with the two previous years;—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Monday's Receipts.....	43,000	57,000	55,000
Three days' do.	123,000	167,000	162,000
Since 1st Sept., 1894 ...	2,732,000	4,193,000	3,427,000

Our local market for the staple has been firm in tone to-day, at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy; but only a moderate busines, aggregating 2,800 bales, has been reported. Of these, exporters have bought 500 ready new Bengal, at Rs. 170-88; 100 each of Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 211; and Jalgaum, at Rs. 207; and they have contracted for 900 "Good" Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 244-5; while the Mills have taken 650 Bengal, at Rs. 175-91; 350 Dhulia, at Rs. 200; and 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 215 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been without movement in prices to-day, both markets having been steady in tone; but with only a moderate business passing for shippers' account.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,927 bales.
Wheat	7,329 cwts.
Linseed	1,964 "
Rapeseed	2,311 "
Gingellyseed	6,990 "
Groundnuts	887 "
Castorseed	7,800 "
Rice	2,829 "

FREIGHTS remain dull; but rates are unchanged in the absence of business to test them.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 1 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 15-16 to 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of the latter having been placed at 1s. 1 15-16d., the rate then becoming 1-32d. higher, at 1s. 1 31-32d. at which, however, but little has been reported. For Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 1 7-8d. we have heard of a moderate amount being taken for ready and forward transfer, the market closing steady as follows':—

Bank Bills on Demand....1s. 1 7-8d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 1 7-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 1 29-32d.	"
Credits 3 Do. ...1s. 1 31-32d.	"
Francs ...1'47	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak ta-day, and rates which opened at 105⅝ for Money, and 105 9-16 for Account declined to 105¼ for the former and to 105 3-8 for the latter, rallying, however, before the close, and leaving off 1-8 per cent. above the lowest point touched.

SHARES have been a quiet market to-day, and the changes shown are with but one exception in buyers' favour. Manockjee Petit have declined Rs. 40; Lukhmidas, Rs. 15; Alliance, Rs. 20; and Swadeshi, Rs. 5. Kemp and Co. are Rs. 2 lower, and Treacher and Co., Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 7½ higher, at Rs. 1,460 per share.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th November 1895 on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,33,000	2,48,000	4,000	3,85,000
Or per mile of Railway	80	148	2	230
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	28,30,198	41,86,451	1,23,367	71,40,016
Total for 22 weeks...	29,63,198	44,34,451	1,27,367	75,25,016
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,08,103	3,31,177	4,814	4,47,094
Per mile of Ry do.	64	200	3	267
Total to corresponding date do.	28,11,409	53,30,517	1,07,800	82,49,756

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 62,094
Do. to date ..... " 7,24,740

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 7th December, 1895:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,94,305	6,21,414	6,640	8,22,359
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	...	...	...	7,24,036

Increase ..... Rs. 98,323

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th November 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	200	10	710
Or per mile of Railway	29	11	1	41
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	8,973	3,054	71	12,098
Total for 22 weeks...	9,473	3,254	81	12,808
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	339	330	6	675
Per mile of Ry do.	20	19	.....	39
Total to corresponding date do.	8,091	4,812	57	12,950

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 35
Decrease to date ..... " 142

THE SHIP THAT FOUND HERSELF.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

The Second Part of this new story will appear in our issue of SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAINS—December 4, at Vizianagram, the wife of H H Dains, of a son.
FISCHER—December 3, at Budaon, N-W P, the wife of Surgeon-Captain L G Fischer, I M S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WHITE—CLARKE—December 2, at St Mary's Church, Quetta by the Rev F D Cobbold, Arthur Ernest, son of the late Deputy Assistant Commissary F J White, to Ethel Florence, eldest daughter of Conductor J Clarke, Barrack Master.

DEATHS.

BALMOKAND—December 4, at Lahore, Rai Bahadur Balmokand, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, P W D.
LAKHMI NAND—December 4, at Lahore, Lala Lakhmi Nand, Translator Chief Court, Punjab, and younger brother of Rai Bahadur Balmokand.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1895.

YESTERDAY Lord George Hamilton received a deputation from Manchester urging him to fulfill the indirect but at the same time substantial pledges he made, when out of office and also when a candidate for Parliament, in regard to the Indian Cotton Duties. Other Lancashire members who owe their seats in Parliament to the pledge that, if they were returned, the abnoxious Duties would be forthwith repealed, are being held to their bargain. A remarkable gathering assembled at the Conservative Club in Manchester on the 16th November. The representatives of the Lancashire and Cheshire Conservative Working Men's Federation, and a number of members of Parliament, met in solemn conclave to arrange for united action in urging upon the Government of Lord Salisbury the necessity for totally repealing the Indian Cotton Duties. Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, was not present. As on a former occasion he doubtless considered the fact that he spoke and voted against the imposition of the Cotton Duties sufficient evidence of his views on the subject. Nor was Mr. Arthur Balfour present, though he is a member for one of the divisions of Manchester, nor the Marquis of Lorne, who is member for another. But the noble Marquis cheered the hearts of the assembled statesmen by a contribution from his practised pen, a letter which showed that on the question of the Indian Cotton Duties he is still at one with the rest of the Lancashire members. The future Duke of Argyle suggested to his Lancashire colleagues means whereby they may advance the cause of total repeal which they have at heart, without too openly flouting the public opinion of the rest of the country. Some precaution is certainly needed. Mr. George Whitely, M.P., had the candour to inform the Working Men's Federation that outside the phalanx of the sixty or seventy members hailing from the centres of the textile industry, the members of the House of Commons are almost all hostile to the abolition of the Cotton Duties. This is excellent news, and coming from such an unbiassed authority, its authenticity need not be called in question. But Mr. Whitely proposes to convert the Gallios who care not for these things, by means of leaflets calculated to bring them to a sense of their duty to Manchester. They are to be warned not to give heed to the amazing assertion, which, it appears, is continually made, that only the cotton manufacturers claim to be exempted from the operation of the duties levied on all imports at the Indian Custom House. If we are to give implicit credence to Mr. Whitely on this point we must believe that the Government will be soon besieged by the manufacturers of Bradford, Birmingham, and Sheffield clamouring for the repeal of the duties affecting the products of their industry. Undoubtedly if the agitation for the repeal of the import duties on cotton goods should prove successful, a similar claim for exemption will be made by every other industry, and with equal reason or unreason. If Manchester cotton goods are to escape duty, why should Bradford woollens and Sheffield cutlery have to pay? The English brewers will not be slow to clamour for a free custom house, so that they may compete on equal terms with beer manufactured on the Indian hills.

But for the present the case is presented only as it affects, or is assumed to affect, the home cotton trade. The meeting was informed of the direful fact that in the last fifteen years there has been an increase in the number of spindles and looms in Indian mills amounting to 270 per cent.; in that of the hands employed of 300 per cent.; and in the quantity of cotton worked up—instead of being exported to Liverpool—425 per cent. The speaker, while he was about it, might have given the figures showing the increase during the last fifteen years in the number of spindles and looms in Lancashire and Cheshire, and the enormous increase in the output, which has been for a long time past so far in excess of the needs of mankind that the markets of the world have been greatly overstocked. Mr. Whitely might also have told the working men present to hear wisdom from his lips, that in recent years Japan has taken to erecting mills on a very considerable scale, and is so eager to supply the markets within her reach that the greater number of her factories use the electric light and run night and day. Her mill-hands are passing rich on three shillings a week. By what process can it be shown that the re-imposition of the Indian Cotton Duties has thrown five thousand cotton operatives out of work in Oldham? Mills have been multiplied in that town with a recklessness which invited and insured disaster. It is curious logic which brackets the fact that thirteen new mills are alleged to be in course of erection in this country, with a dearth of employment in some districts in Lancashire, as if the mere anticipation of the competition of mills still in the building had somehow led to that unwelcome result. It should not be forgotten that "in the last fifteen years" the population of India has increased some thirty millions more than the whole population of Great Britain, Lancashire, and Cheshire included. These thirty millions must be supplied with raiment, cotton or other, as well as with food and shelter. And behind these score and a-half of millions there are hundreds of millions. Thirteen new mills in India! The population of this Peninsula numbers three hundred millions.

Lord Lorne's contribution to the deliberations of the Council of War of the Lancashire members and their friends of the Working Men's Federation, is a gem in its way. While admitting that it may be necessary to wait—just for form's sake—until the reply of the Government of India "to the last representation of the Lancashire trade, and the last expression of the views of the British Government is received and published," he states boldly that whatever the Indian Government may say can have no weight whatever. "It is not in our opinion likely that the excise duties can ever be proved to cancel the protective character of the import duty on cotton." There is no controverting that candid statement; it is not in the least likely that "in our opinion" excise or any other device can make the levy of a duty on Manchester cottons profitable to Manchester manufacturers. His Lordship then goes on to propose what should be done pending the arrival of a reply, pronounced beforehand to be mere waste paper: "We should in the meantime collect facts as to any increase of mills in Bombay established there since the import duties were allowed (!). Should our case be proved, that is, should any mills have been built since last year, we should press again for the withdrawal of the import duties, both the late and the present Government having acknowledged that Imperial decisions must rule." As a matter of fact, only one new mill has been established in the town and island of Bombay since the duties were imposed. But, according to the dictum of Lord Lorne, the existence of this single new mill "proves the case." The fact is altogether ignored that mills were erected in Bombay in great numbers than now while foreign cotton goods came in free is nothing to the point. The case being thus satisfactorily established, the duties must be abolished because Imperial considerations must rule. If we mistake not, the late Government very distinctly stated that Imperial interests require that the solvency of the Indian Government shall not be imperilled at the dictation of a handful of agitators in Manchester. Are we to understand that the present Government take a different view of their Imperial responsibilities? We decline to believe it. Our scepticism seems justified when we learn that outside the group of the textile members, the House of Commons is hostile to the impudent proposal to abolish the Cotton Duties. No one in India will be for a moment deluded by Lord Lorne's suggestion that if the Cotton Duties go, India should receive, as a sop, some portion of the cost of the Chitral campaign, or even a contribution towards the naval and military expenditure which the Indian revenue has to bear. The true character of that generous proffer of a grant-in-aid of the impoverished exchequer is shown by the assurance given to the British taxpayer that he would have nothing to fear from it. "There is no fear," says his Lordship, with engaging candour, "that the Viceroy of India would overburden, on his own responsibility, the British treasury. The telegraph has long since changed the position of the Viceroy, and he and his Government are as much under the control of the Cabinet as is the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland." The Cabinet which Lancashire members intend to squeeze can in their turn squeeze "the Viceroy and his Government" and make them do the bidding of Manchester. That is the statesmanship of the Marquis of Lorne, whose name was not so long since mentioned in connection with the Viceroyalty of India.

THE evil effects of the highly protective fiscal policy of the Amir of Afghanistan, to which reference has been previously made in these columns, are the more apparent when the improvement of transfrontier trade in other directions is compared with the decline of business with Kabul. Nowhere is the comparison more marked than in the case of Kashmir. In the past drought, famine, pestilence, maladministration, and difficulty of communications all tended separately or conjointly to restrict commercial development. But under British protection the "garden of the world" is moving forward to civilization. The improvement in the administration has had its effect in all directions, more especially in regard to means of communication and postal facilities, and now that good Government prevails the valley is resorted to in increasing numbers every year by European visitors. The inevitable result has been commercial expansion, and Mr. J. E. O'Connor in his recent Trade Review expresses the opinion that in the future a large development will be witnessed. Even in Thibet, while commercial transactions continue small, there was a substantial increase last year in the trade, especially in imports. Business with Western China, too, is steadily growing, and again increased last year, notwithstanding a decline in the principal article of import—raw silk. The trade in silk was, however, abnormally large in 1893-94, and last year's figures, while not equal to those of its immediate predecessor, were double those of 1892-93. Exports increased largely, a considerable trade being done in raw cotton and cotton piece-goods and yarn. The trade of Burma with Western China, Siam, and other regions in the Eastern frontier, amounted last year to the very substantial figure of one crore and sixty-three and a-half lakhs of rupees. The outlook in Nepal is, however, less satisfactory. It is true that more business is done with the State than with any other country across the Indian frontiers, but it is very fluctuating, and being very local in character, rises or falls with a good or bad season. Unlike Kashmir, the country makes little or no progress, and the difficulties which confronted traders years ago confront them still. They will continue to do so, unless the Nepal Durbar improve the means of communication, and remove the existing restrictions on European residence or travel in the country. The fiscal policy of Nepal is not quite so protective as that of Afghanistan, but there is room in the case of this State also for the adoption of a policy more in consonance with the civilizing influences of the age.

AT the last sitting of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure the examination of Sir Auckland Colvin closed the proceedings till February next. Reviewing the work done to the present, a home paper recapitulates the amount of important evidence given upon what it terms the mechanism of Indian financial administration, both in regard to the Home Charges and out here. Since November 5, when the Commission began to take evidence, it has examined, besides Sir Auckland Golvin, Sir David Barbour, who was Finance Minister in India from 1888 to 1893; Sir Henry Waterfield, Financial Secretary at the India Office; Mr. Stephen Jacob, Controller and Auditor-General; General Sir Oliver Newmarch, formerly Military Secretary to the Government of India; Mr. A. R. Becher, Deputy Accountant-General in the Public Works Department; Sir Charles Bernard, Secretary in the Revenue Department; and Mr. William Godsell, Auditor to the India Office. In this first branch of the inquiry, our contemporary thinks it tolerably safe to conjecture that the efforts of the reform party on the Commission have been specially directed towards showing that the present checks upon Indian expenditure are more or less illusory, and that organised Parliamentary control ought to be substituted for them. An ideal arrangement, from the reformer's point of view, it is urged, would be to combine the knowledge of the Finance Minister in India with the authority of the House of Commons, in the form of a Standing Parliamentary Committee on Indian Finance. Sir David Barbour is understood to be favourable to reform in this direction. The two remaining branches of the Commission's work of inquiry, it seems, are the progress of expenditure and the apportionment of charge between England and India for purposes in which both are interested. As the subject matter of the Commission's investigations falls into three main portions, it is said that the plan, specially mentioned in the proclamation appointing the Commission, of issuing interim reports will be adopted. The Chairman, Lord Welby, is said to be favourable to this course, which would avoid the futility of the late Mr. Fawcett's Committee, which was overwhelmed with evidence, and produced no report. We join our contemporary in its expression of regret that the press has been excluded from the sittings of the Commission. It is, however, understood that there is some prospect of this policy being in future relaxed.

MR. EDWARD BANNISTER'S successor as British Vice-Consul at Boma, the capital of the Congo Free State, is Captain Arthur, an officer of experience under Colonel Colville of Uganda. It is much regretted that in view of the Stokes incident an officer of full consular rank is not available for the post. Recent events and the reports given by the missionaries and others point the necessity, but the Foreign Office is averse to creating fresh consulships. In this case, however, an exception might have been made, though it is satisfactory to know that in Captain Arthur we have an officer who will be able to exercise a very wholesome influence in making the inquiry real and effective.

WE learn that the contracts for the making of the Ahmedabad and Prantej Railways have been at last signed by the Secretary of State in London, on the 9th instant; therefore the Company will be floated about the end of this month, after receipt in Bombay of the contracts. We hear that the preliminary work in connection with the construction is being rapidly pushed forward.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST, C.I., accompanied by the Countess of Spencer, and attended by Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Medical Officer, and Captain Walton, A.-D.-C., arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, from Mahableshwar, by the Raichore mail train, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, whence her Ladyship and staff drove to the Government House, Malabar Point.

A TRAVANCORE paper informs its readers that a Superintendent of Police has been deputed to study "Anthroposcopy" in Madras. "Anthroposcopy" the paper says, is the "art of reading a man's character, etc., from the lineaments of his body."

THE Muharaja of Kuch Behar's shooting party have bagged one tiger and four sambhur, two rhino have been badly wounded, but got away into thick jungle. The tiger was killed with one shot by Captain Bertram.

THE Central Provinces season reports for the last week are summarised in the following general remarks:—Weather occasionally cloudy with slight falls of rain in five districts. Harvesting of autumn crops approaching completion. Prospects of winter crops generally unfavourable owing to want of rain. Prices slightly risen in Nagpur.

THE *Darjeeling Stand

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DISASTER TO THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

ROME, Dec. 10.

Further accounts of the disaster to the Italian forces at Ambagali state that the fighting was desperate and lasted for six hours, the Italians being eventually crushed by vastly superior numbers.

Two or three thousand Shoans were killed in the engagement.

THE ITALIAN REVERSE IN ABYSSINIA.

Dec. 11.

The telegraphic despatches regarding the Italian reverse in Abyssinia state that Major Toselli was killed at the beginning of the battle and that the Shoans murdered many of the wounded Italians.

The Italian forces have evacuated Adowa and are centering upon Adigrat, where preparations are being made to resist the Shoans, who number about thirty-five thousand men.

GERMANY AND THE SOCIALISTS.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.

Prince Hohenlohe, speaking in the Reichstag, said the Government were resolved to enforce the laws against Socialists with the strongest measures.

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE GUARDSHIP QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 10.

An Imperial Irade has been issued by the Sultan authorising the extra Guardships of the Powers to pass the Dardanelles.

PACIFIC STATEMENT IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, Dec. 10.

During a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, this evening, M. Paul Guieysse, the Colonial Minister, said that the policy of France had emerged from the period of the offensive and entered the peaceful phase. The Government, he added, would not seek to extend the dominions of the Republic.

THE RUSSIAN PACIFIC SQUADRON.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.

The Russian Pacific Squadron will winter at Kiaotcheon Bay in the Shantung Province.

THE BUREAU REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The Bureau report states that the average farm-price of crop is 7·59 cents per pound. The indicated total crop is 6,370,000 bales, and the quality is unusually good.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 11.

His Excellency the Viceroy was present at the meeting of the Dufferin Fund, held in the banqueting Hall, on Monday, under the presidency of Lord Wenlock.

Yesterday morning, the Viceroy and Countess of Elgin, with the Hon'ble Miss Elizabeth Bruce and Calcu[illegible] at 11 o'clock by the Warren Hastings for pier were escorted by three men-of-war. At the and Lady present to see the Viceroy off: Lord and the pr[illegible]Wenlock, Members of the Government, Commissione[illegible]cipal officials, besides the Municipal town. [illegible]s and the leading gentlemen of the

THE ORIEN[illegible]TAL LIFE OFFICE FRAUD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

At the Sessions, this morning, the two men charged with forgery and fraud in connection with the Oriental Life [illegible]office, were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE LYALLPORE-WAZIRABAD BRANCH RAILWAY.

The Lyallpore-Wazirabad Branch Railway will be opened for traffic next year.

TAXATION ON IN[illegible] IN CHINDIAN OPIUM

Acting under orders from Sir [illegible]nor, the British Consul-General Nicholas O'Con[illegible] has addressed the Chinese [illegible]eral, Shanghai, question of taxation to be lev[illegible]Prefect on the Opium in China. On receipt of the [illegible]ied on Indian the British Consul-General regrette[illegible]Chinese scheme to agree to the proposed terms, on t[illegible] his inability they were not in accordance with the[illegible]e ground that vention, and that, moreover, he w[illegible]Chefao Con- responsible for the money received [illegible]uld be held merchants. After a pre[illegible]liminary consul[illegible]from British the Chinese Government, the Chine[illegible]tation with has now decided to withdraw the origina[illegible]e Prefect in favour of the new proposals of the Indi[illegible] scheme ernment, which will be submitted to him [illegible]an Gov- course. [illegible]in due

THE STEAMER AVA AGROUND[illegible]

RANGOON, De[illegible]. 11.

A telegram from London states that th[illegible] has been floated off in the Red Sea, app[illegible]e Ava uninjured, and her passengers remained abo[illegible]arently [illegible]rd.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES MEETING[illegible]

POONA, Dec. 1[illegible]

The next meeting is fixed for the 4th January.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Dec. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage, from Bombay, arrived here this evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanghai, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, Dec. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Dec. 11.

Orient line mail steamer Austral, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	106 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117¼ ex.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 1-8
Bar Silver	30 3-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Shanghai, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

ROYAL CONNAUGHT BOAT CLUB.

ANNUAL REGATTA.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 11.

The regatta was finished to-day, and was the best day of the meeting, some of the racing being particularly good, with the public in larger attendance than on the first two occasions. Mrs. Blundell distributed prizes to the successful prize-winners, and the meeting concluded with three cheers for Mrs. Blundell and also for the honorary secretary, Mr. Lequesne. The following are the details :—

1ST RACE—"Junior Sculls"—¼ mile. Final Heat.—Look vs Mackenzie.

Mackenzie	1
Look	2

A good race, the pair keeping together well till near finish, when Mackenzie went ahead, and won by a third of a length.

2ND RACE—"Service Fours"—1 mile. Final.

BRITISH MILITARY.
(Sappers and Miners.)

F S Garwood, 9st 10lbs
G E Baddeley, 11st
G Walker, 11st 9lbs
G H Bolleau (Str), 11st 3lbs
Cox—Gillespie, 9st
} 1

BRITISH MILITARY,
(K O Yorkshire L I)

S C Taylor, 9st 11lbs
T P Dowdall, 11st 10lbs
L M R Deas, 13st 4lbs
R O Bond (Str), 10st 4lbs
Cox—G W G Hall, 9st
} 2

At first the Yorkshire boat led slightly, but when near the bend, the Sappers spurted and went ahead, taking the opponents' water. The Yorkshires vainly tried to catch the Sappers, who won by one and a-quarter length. This was a capital race.

3RD RACE—"Ladies' Whiffs"—¼ mile.—Mrs Sinclair vs Miss G Kalberer.

Mrs Sinclair	1
Miss G Kalberer	2

Mrs. Sinclair won by three-lengths.

4TH RACE—"Double Sculls"—For the P B C Tindals—¼ mile.

Gopala } 1 Kondi } Govinda }
Sapula } Bhuma } Pandu }

This race was won by Gopala's boat.

5TH RACE—"Senior Sculls—¼ mile. Final.—Bolleau vs Deas.

Deas	1
Bolleau	2

The last race was rowed in failing light. Deas won easily.

THE ARAB RISING AGAINST TURKISH RULE.

At a time when internal dissensions are rife in Turkey Proper, when many of the Sultan's Mahomedan subjects are clamouring for reform, and when the warships of the Great Powers are in the Levant, ready at a word to bombard Constantinople, H. H. Abdul Hamid and his advisers are singularly unfortunate in having to concert measures to subdue the well-armed Arab Chiefs of Yemen. Mahomedan gentlemen in Bombay among whom enquiries have been made point out that hitherto in the event of war the Sultan might have reckoned on the help of his Asiatic subjects, but recent events in the Lebanon and Yemen have banished all hope in that respect. A prominent Mahomedan gentleman, in the course of a conversation with our representative, said that his community were awaiting with great anxiety the news from Arabia. He had received meagre information from his agent at Mecca of the revolt of the Bedouins against the representative of the Sultan. The revolt was not wholly unexpected, as the Yemenites had got tired of the Sultan's rule, and were seeking an opportunity to shake off the uncongenial yoke. It was not an easy task for the Sultan to subjugate the Bedouin population of Yemen, who are reckless of their lives, and are ever prone to fight. They are brave but ungovernable barbarians. They do not feel sorrow or shed a single tear at the death of even a near relative, and they are not afraid of killing their own father or brother, or son, for the sake of gaining their end. The province of Sana, in which Yemen is situated, was incorporated with the Sultan's dominions in 1872. The Turks were induced to conquer the province by some of the rich merchants of Sana itself, who cared more for their own caravans than for the liberty of their fellow-creatures. The Turks ruled with an iron rod, and soon gained notoriety for corruptness and mal-administration. They plundered and ransacked the property of the Yemenites, who were so discontented that they rebelled in 1890. The rising was put down with great difficulty, although at that time the Arabs were insufficiently armed. Now the Bedouins have arms and ammunition, and the strength of their force is so great that they would easily stand against a lakh of Turkish soldiers, the geographical position and configuration of their province giving them very great advantages. The Mahomedan gentleman interviwed by our representative, said that in anticipation of a fresh out-break reinforcements of garrisons from Turkey, which were reported to have been sent to Yemen, would simply serve to excite the Bedouins, who would look upon the reinforcement as an invitation to fight. The situation to his mind was very grave, since the Yemenites, who possessed a fighting spirit, were determined to break free from the tyranny of the representatives of the Sultan. He pointed out that at the time of such a crises the Turkish Government could ill-afford to send reinforcements, to suppress the Yemenites. Our informant said that though an Inam might reign in Sana, it was not likely that the insurrection would spread northwards into the Hejaz, as had been stated by the London *Times*. The Sultan exercised immense influence over many Moslem nations simply because Mecca was in his dominions. For this reason the Sultan is looked upon as a spiritual head, and if Mecca was conquered by the Bedouins, the power of Abdul Hamid would be quite extinct in Arabia. But the seizure of the Holy Cities was not a very easy task, notwithstanding the sullen discontent which prevailed amongst the Bedouins of the district and their desire to overthrow the existing rule. The difficulty would arise from the deep reverence the Sunni Mahomedans still paid the Sultan, and their strength was not to be easily trifled with.

Speaking generally as to the affairs of the Porte, our informant said that unfortunately the Sultan was an instrument in the hands of intriguing persons, who not only ill-advised him, but did not even allow him to act according to his wishes. In his opinion the Sultan was in a most awkward predicament. H[illegible] Highness was no doubt led to believe that his pres[illegible]tige would suffer if he allowed the doubling of guards[illegible] for the protection of the foreign ambassadors. [illegible]He considered that the protection given to Said Pach[illegible]s by the British Ambassador, Sir Phillip Currie, wa[illegible] an insult to the Sultan, who was anxious [illegible]to see the Minister in the Palace. The Sultan had [illegible]assured the Minister of the safety of his life, and the[illegible]efore Sir Phillip Currie need not have undertaken hi[illegible] protection. He hoped that the Sultan and the Power[illegible] would promptly settle their differences, and that [illegible]e situation would be improved without the excha[illegible]ge of a single shot. The Mahomedans here felt that[illegible] the crisis was acute, and would watch its dev[illegible]elopment with keen anxiety.

THE question whether the rice mi[illegible]llers of Burma will or will not form a combination[illegible] this year is agitating commercial circles in Rangoon. The l[illegible]st occasion on which a ring was formed was in 189[illegible]3, when the millers who buy up the bulk of rice for[illegible] export agreed that they would not pay more than a certain price for rice brought in from the districts. The policy succeeded in producing large profits for the time being, but resulted in the establishment of new mills and new buyers outside the ring, and it is doubtful whether in the long run the movement was beneficial to those who supported it. The point is that the cultivators who have to pay up a large amount of revenue just at the time when the rice is taken to the mills to undergo the process of husking are eastily induced to take a price lower than the natural market rate, in order to avoid borrowing at perhaps a high interest. There seems, however, to be much doubt whether such a sufficient number of millers will on this occasion consent to join a ring as to make the combination practically effective.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR A. P. MACDONNELL, on his return to Allahabad, will hold a levee at Government House on the 21st December.

MR. DEIGHTON, District Superintendent of Police in Burma, is posted to do special duty with his Majesty King Thebaw at Ratnagiri.

THE starting of the two expeditionary columns from Myitkyina against the Sana Kachins has been postponed, we hear, in consequence of want of transport. It is hoped that the deficiency will be remedied in the course of a few days.

SIR JOHN POYNDER AND MR. ERNEST BECKETT, two Members of Parliament on a cold-weather visit to India, are "doing" the frontier very thoroughly. After a stay at Quetta, whence they made excursions to Khelat and new Chaman, they have proceeded to Fort Sandeman, and will hereafter visit Banu, the Khyber and the Malakand. They intend going to Burma later on, and home by way of Japan.

THE question of Legislation in connection with land indebtedness is likely to take a long time in settlement, as the Local Governments will have to mature their individual suggestions and furnish a full statement regarding the conditions which obtain in each province. This will involve enormous labour, as the past and present status of the agricultural classes have to be fully gone into. It is a case where *festina lente* must be the watchword.

MR. BAGLEY, Engineer-in-Chief of the Mandalay-Salween Railway, will have five lakhs to spend during this cold weather. His staff is strong enough to deal with 150 miles of line. Work has been begun, and it will be pushed vigorously forward during the present season. The proposal that the offices of the Engineer-in-Chief should be kept for the present at Rangoon, has been negatived, we understond, by the Government of India. The headquarters of the line will accordingly be at Myobaung (a suburb of Mandalay) until the first section, to Maymyo, is finished. Mr. Alston, Executive Engineer, has charge of this section, and the two others will probably be entrusted to Messrs. Barrow and Despeisses.

WRITING of the death of Major H. M. Sandbach, R. A., from the injuries received in an encounter with a lioness in Somaliland, a contemporary says Major Sandbach, who had served many years on this side of India, will be remembered by all who knew him as a singularly handsome man with great charm of manner and disposition, and the news of his melancholy death will be widely and deeply regretted. Reading the account of the ferocity displayed by this lioness, and remembering the accident that so nearly proved fatal to Mr. J. D. Inverarity in the same country a few years ago, one must be inclined to believe the common opinion, which is endorsed by Selous, that the lion of Somaliland is a fiercer and more dangerous beast than the lion of South Africa.

IN view to throwing open to a larger number of the members of a congregation the chance of their being appointed officers of the Church—partly to enable the Chaplain to change a Lay-Trustee if he should have sufficient grounds for doing so, and partly to adopt a desirable custom which prevails in the Church in England and in other Indian Dioceses (of holding the office of Churchwarden, or of membership of a Church Committee for one year only unless elected), his Lordship the Bishop of Madras recommended to Government certain modifications of Rules II and III as the Rules relating to Lay-Trustees. The alteration recommended having been approved of by the Government of Madras, a reprint of the Rules has been published for information.

MR. D. W. G. COWIE has been confirmed in the appointment of Registrar, Appellate Side, Madras High Court. Mr. Cowie, however, proceeds on furlough immediately, and Mr. R. H. Shipley acts for him. Mr. L. E. Buckley, Head Assistant Collector, Tanjore, succeeds Mr. Shipley as Sub-Collector of Guntur, Kistna District.

A PARIS paper states that a movement is on foot to obtain the signatures of MM. Zola, Daudet Concurt, and Coppe and other men of letters to an international petition for the release of Oscar-Wilde!

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL T. MAUNSELL, Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Bengal Command, goes to Malta on promotion as Principal Medical Officer of that station, in relief of Surgeon-Major-General J. Inkson, who retired on completing sixty years of age on the 24th November. Surgeon-Major-General Maunsell will be relieved at Naini Tal as Officiating P. M. O., by Surgeon-Colonel R. P. Ferguson, at present Principal Medical Officer, Sirhind District.

A DARING murder was committed the other day a few miles out of Madhopur on the banks of the Bari Doab Canal. A man named Sohan Lal, an old resident of Sujanpur, was clubbed to death by a gang of men who lay concealed in some brushwood. The unfortunate man was on his way to the railway station with two followers. The murderers are still at large, but the police are making enquiries.

THE original estimate sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the survey of the proposed Arsikere-Mangalore Railway (137 miles) amounted to Rs. 88,000. This amount having been found inadequate, an additional grant was applied for, and the Government of India has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 42,000, making a total of Rs. 1,30,000, to be expended during the current official year. The necessity for this extra grant is said to be due to the difficult ground to be surveyed towards the Western Ghauts. Construction work, if desired, can commence in the early part of 1896 at the Arsikere side of the proposed line of railway.

THE Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division has now before him a suit for dissolution of marriage filed by Mrs. Alice Barker on the ground of the misconduct of her husband, Mr. F. S. Barker, Deputy Conservator of Forests, attached to the Seoni Division. The case is a sad one. Mrs. Barker was only married at the end of 1894 and arrived in India a month or so after the wedding. The petitioner's case is in the hands of Mr. J. H. Stanyon, C.I.E., barrister-at-law.

THE last reports from the Panjab districts show that rain is more and more urgently wanted all over the Punjab. The standing crops are suffering everywhere. In Hissar they have been withered up, and the want of fodder is telling upon the cattle. Fodder is scarce also in the Lahore, Delhi, Jullundur and Sialkot districts, except in Multan and Peshawur, which so far have suffered least from the drought. Prices of food-grains are high and are rising.

THE celebrated waterfall of Imatra, in Finland, which was visited, we believe, by Mr. Gladstone during one of his Scandinavian tours, promises to become a source of very large profit to the revenues of the Imperial Grand Duchy. The ever-increasing crowd of summer and autumn tourists visiting the fall already supports a special line of railways constructed for their convenience and accommodation. The so-called "Historical Hotel," which stands above the Imatra, as well as the many flourishing settlements on the Saima Canal, exist almost entirely on the yearly influx of visitors from all parts of Europe. A Russian company is now being organized for exploiting the inherent force of this magnificent cascade as an electrical motor. A network of wires will transmit this motor power of tumbling and foaming waters of Imatra in [illegible] directions, even as far as the gloomy and misty [illegible] Petropolis. The new company desire to obtain a [illegible] driving force of 20,000 horse-power, and as [illegible]h Executive values each single horse-power at 50[illegible] riksmarks, the necessary capital for the Finni[illegible] enterprise will be twelve and a half millions of [illegible] that currency. The lessees will pay for their acqui[illegible]red force by a fixed percentage on the gross capit[illegible]al. It is stated that 20,000 horse-power represents [illegible]only one-sixth of the colossal force of the Finnish N[illegible]agara.

AN enterprising Spanish journalist has re-solved the problem of publishing a news sheet without paper. It is printed on a pocket-handkerchief, which the reader, having made himself acquainted with its contents, sends to the wash. The title of this journalistic curiosity is "La Tela Oortada" (the Cut Cloth). It is a weekly satirical illustrated publication, and the price is twopence-hafpenny. In an introduction to his readers, the editor is quite eloquent on the subject of pocket-handkerchiefs. They serve, he says, to dry one's tears, to wave a fond adieu to one's lady-love, to cheer a popular performer, to stifle inopportune laughter, to hide an article one wishes to pick up unperceived, and in a hundred other ways they are useful.

THE preparatory works for another great Russian railway engineering task have just been commenced in the Caucasus. This is the long-projected junction of the railway at Vladikavkas with the Transcaucasian system at Tiflis. Starting from Dar Kokh, near Vladikavkas, the new line will cross the river Urach and pass through Sir Digar. At some distance from the latter place, at a point yet to be determined by the engineering survey, the boring of the great tunnel will commence. This tunnel, which will pierce the solid mountain rock, will be fifteen versts, or about ten English miles long, that is, about the same length as the St. Gothard Tunnel. No estimate of the cost of this great railway enterprise has as yet been made public. The chief and assistant engineers are all Russians. A French engineering syndicate some time ago made proposals to the Government for boring the tunnel, but they were declined.

A STORY relating to the felonious acts of a party of apparently unscrupulous diners-out is recorded by the *City Press*. "The other day," says that journal, "some 1,500 representatives of public bodies were invited to a certain ceremony not a hundred miles from Greenwich, and an elegant luncheon was served. No fewer than 4,000 cigars were provided, but within an hour the supply had run short with the result that the late comers were obliged to go without their Havannah. The explanation is simple. The first comers seemed to imagine that they alone were concerned, and took not only one cigar and not two cigars, but in some cases handsful, filling their cigar cases, and every available pocket. Yet those so called gentlemen would be astounded if they were termed thieves. But what epithet would be more appropriate?"

WANTED, a London millionaire, by the Royal Botanic Society. About the valuable work done at the Botanic Garden, Regent's Park, there is no doubt whatever, but it is in a bad way for funds. The Society was started in 1838, in consequence of a public feeling, expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1837, that "it was a disgrace to the country that, possessing as it did such vast means of collecting botanical specimens from all parts of the earth, it should be without an extensive botanical garden for the benefit of medical students and other scientific persons." Since 1838 the Society has collected an unrivalled stock of plants, and has spent no less a sum than £54,000 in prizes for improvements in cultivation; any professor or student could say how invaluable its work is; yet it is now terribly at a loss to raise the £6,000 a year this work costs. For some mystical reason the Crown has made the Society pay a far higher rental for its ground than was paid by the nurseryman who had it in 1838; while rates and taxes are assessed on an equally high scale. The average man (says the *St. James's Gazette*), naturally asks, Why is there no Government grant? Why not, indeed, when the Royal Society, the Royal Academy, the Society of Antiquaries, the Geological and Linnean Societies, the Royal Academy of Music, and even the British School at Athens receive aid from Parliament! But meanwhile here is a chance for some millionaire to distinguish himself.

FROM Sibi then to New Chaman, on the confines of the Kandahar Province, our communications may be said to have been at last placed in a satisfactory state. How does the case stand on the Indian side of Baluchistan? The Sukkur bridge spans the Indus and makes the crossing of that river a simple matter. Onwards towards Jocobabad there is a section of railway which was breached by floods last year, but precautions have been taken to guard against a repetition of this casualty. Southwards towards Karachi the line must always be liable to damage from the spill-waters of the Indus, and there might be a serious break at a time when communication with the sea base would be of first importance. To prevent such a disaster the Rohri-Kotri lime, west of the Indus, is being built and it will be completed by next summer, with the exception of the big bridge, at the Hyderabad-Kotri crossing. Looking still further ahead we have the Southern Punjab Railway also being taken in hand. The section of this from Samasata to Bhatinda is to be constructed first. The country to be traversed is an open plain along which the rails can be laid very quickly, and there are no large rivers to bridge. When Bhatinda and Samasata are linked up there will be direct broad-gauge communication with Sind from Umballa Junction without the long detour through Lahore. The advantages of this are too apparent to need description; for not only Umballa and the hill-stations on the Simla road, but also the cantonments in the North-West Provinces and Oudh will be in direct touch with the Indus Valley and Sind-Peshin Railway systems without any break of gauge. A war for the defence of India against the only dangerous enemy that has to be feared from the West may be extremely remote, but the contingency has to be peovided for, and hence it is with satisfaction that we record the steady advance made in completing communications with the frontier. The commercial value of lines like the Southern-Punjab and the Rohri-Kotri has frequently been examined: here we have only dealt with the military aspect of the case.

THE Mushkaf-Bolan Railway can be opened for traffic with the New Year, if this step is considered advisable, as the line now awaits only the usual formal inspection. At last we have Quetta and the advanced positions on the South-Eastern frontier of Afghanistan linked with the main railway systems of Sind and the Panjab, and the fear of a breakdown beyond Sibi has become non-existent. The new railway is so aligned that it should be safe from floods, and though it has been an expensive work its cost is small compared with the expenditure on the Hurnai route. It should also be remembered that the low level line through the Bolan, hastily begun in 1885 during the Panjdeh scare, had again and again to be repaired, and that many lakhs were wasted upon it annually. Every flood breached it, and it could never be relied upon for military purposes. It was originally classed under the heading "temporary," for it waa but a makeshift, while the big project farther to the north through the Chappar Rift was being carried out; and like many other works of its class it proved more expensive than a permanent line. As to the Hurnai Railway it stands out as a triumph of engineering akill with its scores of bridges and tunnels; and if there had been no Mud Gorge to be contended with it might have sufficed to maintain communication between Sibi and Quetta. But with a mountain of mud on the move at uncertain periods no guarantee of security could be given and a safer route had to be found. Hence that up the Mushkaf Valley, which has the additional advantage of being more direct. The point naturally arises as to what is to be the future of the Hurnai line. To abandon it altogether is out of the question: this would mean the loss of crores of rupees without compensation of any kind. To use it as the regular line to Quetta when the shorter Mushkaf route is opened would be to waste more money. A middle course would seem to be the best. It must be maintained in working order to take such light traffic as can easily be hauled along it, a sufficient staff being kept up to ensure it from falling into disrepair, more particularly at Mud Gorge and any other point where landslips threaten. From a military point of view it is still a valuable alternative line, for if an army had to be mobilised in Pesbin and equipped with supplies, &c., it could be used to return all the empty carriages and trucks to Sibi. One may regret that it was ever constructed in the first instance, now that the Mushkaf route is seen to be far preferable; but we must accept it as a legacy of 1885 when England and India spent millions of money in feverish haste to guard against what seemed an imminent danger.

"WELLS IN HOUSES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the honour to request the favour of your allowing a small space in your valuable paper for the publication of this letter. The subject above quoted is one of no small importance. I learn that the Corporation are going to nominate a water analyst, whose duty it will be to examine all sorts of drinking water; or is it only the waters of the local reservoirs and of the Vehar, Tulsi, Pawai, and Tansa lakes? Reservoir water is filtered and hence much purer than the stagnant water of wells, and large tanks, i.e., Moombadevie, Bangunga, Mahaluxmee, and Buleshwar, and the tanks in Moslem masjids. Most of these house wells almost touch the drains, and filthy water finds a way to percolate into these wells. This is the sort of water that thousands drink! The Health Officer, the Engineers, in company with the Commissioner, and some medical men on the Corporation, ought to undertake to visit some houses in Bombay and test the purity of well-water. Take a long pole, and stir the water, and the water will in many cases resemble ink, with filth floating on the top. It is only medical men who know what diseases occur by the drinking of foul water. I presume to say that only the wells far away from buildings can possibly contain pure water. What about Bhica-Behram's well in the Fort, near the General Post Office—is the water of that well pure? Do not thousands drink it? The Municipality cannot move in the matter, and fill up these house-wells, as they and the houses themselves were erected before the passing of the Municipal Act! But is this argument for non-interference a sound or good one? I say no. The sooner these house-wells are filled up the better. General Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army in his long reports on the Government Scheme of Indian Peasant Colonies has stated that many millions die in India through sheer starvation, "chronic want"—but I think many die from the effects of drinking impure foul water.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 11. HEALTH.

FIRE ASSURANCE IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a well known fact now that all the fire insurance companies in Bombay have joined together for securing the best advantages and best profits in their business. It goes without saying that they are now in a commanding position, and use it best, as best they like, or as best their self-interests suggest. It is also a fact that the margin of profits is too narrow to admit of large premiums being ungrudgingly given for fire insurances. And yet we have learnt that our goods and property should be insured against fire. The necessity on one side and the commanding position on the other may seem to create strained relations, that must result in the creation of new competitions, if the laws of political economy assert themselves as they should. In the meanwhile it may seem strange that the mercantile community of Bombay does not as yet show any signs of taking practical steps in remedying an evil which always follows unnatural combinations. The apathy or recklessness that may be said to be evinced by the mercantile community in allowing foreign insurance offices to clear away from Bombay lakhs of rupees earned as premiums in Bombay, may appear strange. It is believed that a few well-formed companies on large scales would find ample scope for fire insurance business. I do not see how our merchants and other millionaires who yearly pay lakhs of rupees for securing fire risks should be incapable of starting local fire insurance companies, and thus preventing lakhs of rupees from going out of the country permanently, and to the permanent detriment of the country's prosperity.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 10. SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Rampur Lancers will take part in the forthcoming concentration of troops at Aligarh.

SECOND LIEUTENANT B. A. WRIGHT, Manchester, Regiment, is removed to the 2nd Battalion.

LIEUTENANT BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, 1-1st Gurkhas has been appointed Assistant Recruiting Officer, Gorakhpur.

MAJOR A. C. BRUCE, R. E., on appointment to the Bengal Command, Military Works, is posted to Allahabad.

CAPTAIN R. C. LUARD, 2nd Oxford Light Infantry, joined the depot of his regiment on the 24th November.

CAPTAIN G. F. BARTLELOT, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, joined the depot of his regiment on the 30th November.

CAPTAIN H. P. KIRKPATRICK, 16th Lancers, has been granted leave by the Horse Guards from 9th December 1895 to 9th January 1896.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT L. S. BAYLEY, No. 17th Company Southern Division, R. A., has been transferred to No. 1 Company Eastern Division.

THE posting of Lieutenant F. W. Saunders, R. E., to the Bengal Command, Military Works, on return from the Foreign Department, is cancelled.

THE services of Captain F. C. M. F. Hogg, 8th B. C., Commandant, Burma Military Police, have been replaced at the disposal of the military authorities.

CAPTAIN ORR, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment has taken up the duties of Railway Transport Officer at Jubbulpore, vice Captain Holland, proceeding home.

THE following postings are ordered:—Royal West Kent Regiment.—Captain H. S. Pedley to 1st Battalion. Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Captain W. B. Silver to 1st Battalion.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN H. E. WINTER, A.M.S., has been granted an extension of leave from the 4th December to date of return to duty in this country.

THE Cameronians, Scottish Rifles, possess a notable linguist in Private J. Macdowell, who, being now attached to 1st Devonshire at Peshawar, has just passed the examinations in Pushtoo by the Lower and Higher Standards. These bring the number of language examinations passed by Private Macdowell up to ten: and he becomes entitled to a reward of Rs. 1,000 for his latest achievements.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. GISELA.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived, yesterday afternoon, per Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, Captain A. Mitis, from Trieste and Venice:—

Mr and Mrs Bittmann	Dr Serravallo
Mr and Mrs Slater	Mr Pohlutka
Dr and Mrs Arnott	Mr Gomperis
Mr and Mrs Nathan and child	Mr J Maller
Mrs and Miss Reynolds	Mr Marschall
Mrs A F Mylne	Mr B Belloni
Two Misses Wood	Mr P Belloni
Col A W Smart	Mr F Gith
Baron Curro	Mr G Melom

N.-W. P. POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

THE final tie was played at Meerut on Friday afternoon, the teams being:—

5th Dragoon Guards	vs	The Gunners
1 Capt L W Matthews		1 Lieut W A Short
2 Capt P H Darbyshire		2 Maj A N Rochfort
3 Maj St J C Gore		3 Lieut J G Rotton
Back, Capt H B Purefoy		Back, Lieut T Jones

At the commencement the 5th Dragoon Guards pressed the Gunners, but were unable to score until the ball had been four minutes in play, when Captain Darbyshire got the ball through. Play continued in the Gunners' quarters during the rest of the chucker with no further result. Directly the second chucker was started Captain Matthews scored another goal for the 5th from a long corner shot, then the Gunners got a subsidiary and Captain Darbyshire placed two more goals to the credit of his side in rapid succession. The third chucker saw two subsidiaries scored by the 5th, both hit by Captain Darbyshire, and in the beginning of the final chucker Captain Matthews got away, and taking the ball more than half way down the ground, scored another goal for the 5th. Major Rochfort soon after hit the first goal for the R.A., and just before time was called the 5th scored another subsidiary, leaving the score at five goals and three subsidiaries for the 5th Dragoon Guards as against one goal and one subsidiary for the Gunners.

Now that winter is approaching, the London streets daily provide scenes of horse accidents caused by frost and muddy slipperiness. The poor horses, too often treated brutally in their endeavours to gain foothold on a road which offers none, have a friend in the Horse Accident Prevention Society. This humane institution organizes arrangements by which it may be informed of all accidents, and reports to the authorities any cases of negligence or anything likely to cause the animals distress. It is, of course, impossible that the Society's agents should be everywhere, consequently all lovers of the horse are invited to report to 55, St. Mary's-road any instances of bad roading or lack of sanding that they may notice. Subscriptions to the Society will be received by Colonel C. F. Colville, Constitutional Club; by Messrs. Prescott, Dimsdale, and Co., 50, Cornhill; and by Mr. W. Scott-Scott, at the Society's offices.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S LETTERS.

LIKE his contemporary, Thackeray, Mathew Arnold observes a reviewer of his collection of letters still without an official biography, and for the same reason—it was his express wish that nothing of the kind should be published. His family, however, have not felt that this injunction extended to the prohibition of a selection from his letters. Hence the present volumes, the task of preparing which for the press has been undertaken by Mr. George W. E. Russell in obedience to the wish of Mrs. Mathew Arnold, and of her sisters-in-law, Mrs. Forster and Miss Arnold, of Fox How. Mr. Russell's duties have been limited to the labour of collecting and arranging, and of contributing a preface and brief biographical sketch, together with foot-notes where dates or other facts have appeared to be wanting to the elucidation of expressions and allusions in the text. The work is, indeed, a model for editors, both in what the editorial hand has done, and in what it has refrained from doing. Mr. Russell has, in brief, allowed the letter-writer to speak for himself, and it is not too much to say that no formal biography could have furnished a portrait more complete or more subtle in its revelation of character. It is indeed in the belief that the letters would afford a revelation of his tender, playful, and affectionate nature, which could only be imperfectly apprehended through the medium of his published works, that his family have decided to give them to the world. They extend over a period of forty years, and are, as the editor observes, "essentially familiar and domestic," being evidently written without a thought that they would ever be read beyond his family circle. The first of the series, dated London, January 2, 1848, is addressed to "My dearest mother," and dwells fondly upon old recollections of Laleham, and Staines, and Chertsey, "the poetic town of our childhood." When he writes to her again the revolution in France, then but a few days old, is occupying men's thoughts. "I was (he says) in the great mob in Trafalgar-square yesterday. They did not seem dangerous, and the police are always, I think, needlessly rough in manner. English officials too often are." Perhaps it was unreasonable to expect "sweetness and light" in a police constable told off to keep in order an excited crowd in Trafalgar-square. "It will be rising only here (he continues), still the hour of the hereditary peerage and eldest son-ship and immense properties has, I am convinced, as Lamartine would say, struck." To his sister a day of or two later he writes with a less sanguine view of the future. "The lack of leaders," owing to "the deep ignorance of the middle and upper classes weighs on him." Again to his mother he writes, "I was at the Chartist Convention the other night, and was much struck with the ability of the speakers. However, I should be sorry to live under their government." The Attorney-General and the Middlesex Sessions made short work with these able orators soon afterwards. Advanced opinions were a perilous luxury in those high-handed days. Politics, however, in this family correspondence soon gave way to less exciting topics. At one time he has been reading "a mixture of poems and travelling journal by Heinrich Heine," finding in "that most famous of the young German literary set" a "good deal of power, though more trick." At another time he tells his mother that he has this year (date July 29, 1849) gone through all Homer's works and all those ascribed to him. On Dec. 21, 1850, he is at his sister's at Fox How, whence he writes:

TWO FAMOUS LADIES.

At seven came Miss Martineau and Miss Bronte (Jane Eyre); talked to Miss Martineau (who blasphemes frightfully) about the prospects of the Church of England, and, wretched man that I am, promised to go and see her cow-keeping miracles to-morrow—I, who hardly know a cow from a sheep. I talked to Miss Bronte (past thirty and plain, with expressive grey eyes, though) of her curates, of French novels, and her education in a school at Brussels, and sent the lions roaring to their dens at half-past nine, and came to talk to you.

In 1851 he was appointed Inspector of Schools, and married a daughter of Sir Wm. Wightman. On Oct. 15 he writes to his young wife from a Lancastrian school in Manchester:

MODEST AMBITION.

I think I shall get interested in the schools after a little time; their effects on the children are so immense, and their future effects in civilising the next generation of the lower classes, who, as things are going, will have most of the political power of the country in their hands, may be so important. It is really a fine sight in Manchester to see the anxiety felt about them, and the time and money the heads of their cotton-manufacturing population are willing to give to them. In arithmetic, geography,

tion," as he wanted to buy it. I said I had not "a great reputation," upon which he answered: "Then it is some other Matthew Arnold who writes the books." But the odd thing is this—I told him I would send him my Essays, upon which he replied: "No, no, I'll buy them; don't throw them away upon an old fellow like me; I shall be dead in a fortnight." And so he was. He talked for about a quarter of an hour that evening, and very well; repeating several to Goethe's epigrams, and saying some interesting things about them. He was one of those who most called up the thought of old days, and passed away people, even to me; and how much more must he have done this to others, who knew him thirty years before I did.

It is noteworthy that the last entry in the diary of this remarkable old man was found to relate to mathew Arnold's Essay on the Function of Criticism. It was about the same time that Arnold wrote to his mother: "You will have been interested by the project of putting Brownings up to the Chair of Poetry; but I think Convocation will object to granting the degree just before the election for the express purpose of eluding the Statute. If Browning is enabled to stand I shall certainly vote for him but I think Doyle will get in." From Harrow in December, 1870, he sends an amusing account of his difficulties with the Income Tax authorities;

AN UNPOPULAR AUTHOR.

My Dearest Mother—To-morrow I dine with the Literary Club and sleep in Waterloo-place, as Mr. George Smith kindly puts at my disposal his rooms over Smith and Elder's. The rooms are delightful, and the situation most convenient—at the bottom of Waterloo-place, and quite close to the Athenæum. My interview with the Income Tax Commissioners at Edg, ware the other day, who had assessed my profits as 1,000l. a year, on the plea that I was a most distinguished literary man, my works were mentioned everywhere and must have a wide circulation, would have amused you "You see before you, gentlemen," I said, 'what you have often heard of, and unpopular author." It was great fun, though going to Edgware was a bore. The assessment was finally cut down to 200l. a year, and I told them I should have to write more articles to prevent my being a loser by submitting to feven that assessment, upon which the chairman politely said, "Then the public will have reason to be much obliged to us."

Again from Harrow (January 21 1872) he writes to his mother about a visit to Lord Chesham's house in Buckinghamshire:

"DIZZY."

I met that famous Jew, Dizzy, on Monday, and he was very amiable; what strikes one most when one sees him at a place like Latimers, where he wishes to be agreeable, is how very pleasant and amiable he is. He expressed great pleasure at meeting me, and talked to me a good deal. He said very few characteristic things his reason for not having a speech this recess: "The ministers were so busy going about apologising for their failures that he thought it a pity to distract public attention from the proceeding," was one of them. He told me he really did not know whether the Collier scandal would be brought forward in the House of Commons; his own opinion was that the Lords was the right place. He said that the Liberals had never yet been able to get on without a Whig for their head, and he did not believe they at present could get on without one: Gladstone was not a Whig, but a sort of Radical, and there was no Whig forthcoming; Lord Granville had not weight enough, etc. . . . . What is curious in Dizzy is his great knowledge about county families and their history; I really think not from anything servile, but because it interests him in bearing on English life, politics, and society. It was a small party: Lord Ebury and his daughter, Lady Westminster and her son, and Vernon Harcourt. Old Lady Beaconsfield was there, and in great force.

He had, however, but little respect for "Dizzy" as a statesman, as is apparent in the letter to his wife (May, 1877) wherein he writes: "I cannot say I much regret to see the Liberal party in a state of chaos, but I am sincerely sorry that a charlatan like Dizzy should be Premier just now." Apropos of the death of Carlyle, he says: "I never much liked Carlyle. He seemed to me to be carrying coals to Newcastle—preaching earnest ness to a nation which had plenty of it by nature, but was less abundantly supplied with several other useful things." In 1873 he removed to his pretty cottage at Pain's Hill, Cobham, Surrey, which became his home to the end of his life. He was wont now and then to run up thence to the theatres, and we find him in May, 1883, busy on a letter "about Irving and the Lyceum." The letters of 1883-4 are largely occupied with details of his lecturing tour in the United States. It is from Boston, Dec. 13, 1883, that he writes:

EMERSON.

Last night I lectured at Concord. I did not give the Emerson lecture, as it was a free criticism of him on the literary side, and I did not wish to stand up in his town as a critic of him; but Miss Emerson wrote me a charming note about my lecture on him from the summary given in the newspapers, and his family and literary executor are perfectly satisfied. I give the lecture to-morrow night to a popular audience of some 2,000 people here. We went to Concord at five yesterday afternoon; it is about twenty miles of. The Emersons sent to meet us. They live in the house which Emerson himself built, about a mile from the station; a good house with nine acres of ground. The house is much more English in its distribution and furniture than most of the houses here. I had told Fanny Lucy to expect something like Rydal Mount, but it was nothing like that—all the modern improvements were present. Mrs. Emerson is eighty-one, of great height and an invalid. She is still one of the handsome women you ever saw, with manners of high distinction.

The last letter of the series is addressed to his eldest sister, from Cobham, under date April 10, 1888. It describes a sojourn at Wilton.

ROBERT ELSMERE.

Goschen was in good spirits, as one might expect. I found Lady Charles Beresford enthralled by Robert Elsmere, tell Mary; and Lady Hilda Brodrick has promised to introduce her to Mary. Goschen had read only one volume yet. The rest at Wilton had not begun it, but were all meaning to read it. George Russel was here a day or two ago; he was staying at Aston Clinton with Gladstone, and says it is all true about his interest in the book; he talked of it incessantly, and said he thought he should review it for Knowles. They had it at Wilton that the book was by a sister of mine by you, that is!

Four days later the writer of this cheerful note left Cobham for Liverpool to meet his daughter on her arrival from America. "That meeting," says the editor of these volumes "never took place. He died suddenly on Sunday afternoon, April 15, 1888, having lived sixty-five years and three months."

THE COMING CONGRESS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A meeting of the members of the local social reform associations and sympathizers of social reform was held in the Hemabhai Institute at Ahmedabad, at 5-30 p.m., to consider the subjects to be discussed at the ensuing Social Conference, to be held at Poona, and to elect delegates to attend the Conference. About forty gentlemen were present. Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashanker was called to the chair. After communicating to the meeting messages of sympathy from gentlemen unable to attend, the chairman read out the notice convening the meeting, which was signed by the secretaries of the Widow Re-marriage Association, Hindu Social Reform Association, and Total Abstinence Association, and by the general secretary for Social Reform in the Gujerat Division. The chairman, then read and explained to the meeting the eleven subjects proposed for discussion at the Conference, which have already been published in the papers. He also read the letters received from the chairman and secretaries of the Conference Committee at Poona and from the general secretary of the Social Conference, and pointed out that the active work of the Conference is, as far as possible, to be confined only (1) to those who are members of local Social Reform Associations, or where there are no such associations already established; (2) to those whose sympathies in matters of social reform are already well-known; or (3) who are expressly deputed to attend the Conference as delegates by the local sympathisers in the work of the Conference. After some discussion on the subject of the desirability of considering the question of widow re-marriage at the Conference, the provisional list of eleven subjects to be considered at the Conference was unanimously approved of by the meeting. It was further unanimously resolved to suggest the following additional subject for consideration at the Conference, viz.: "The desirability of taking steps to reduce the heavy expenses usually incurred in the celebration of obsequies in the shape of caste-dinners, &c." The following delegates were then unanimously elected to attend the meeting of the Conference:—The Hon. R. B. Ranchhodlal Chhotalal, R. B. Lalshanker Umiashanker, Messrs. Keshavlal Motilal, Varajrai Sakerlal, Dalpatbhai Magonbhai, Krishnarao Bholanath, Parshotam Magonbhai, Govindrao A. Patel, Ranchhodlal V. Patvari, Navalshanker N. Shukla, Ramonbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth, Girdharlal A. Mehta, Dayabhai Ijatram, Krishnalal Keshavlal, Himatrai Namatrai, Keshavlal Ranchhodlal, Mulchand and Dolatram A. Pandit. The meeting was then dissolved after passing a vote of thanks to the chairman.

As already announced, subscriptions were some time ago asked for in connection with the Jubilee of the Martiniere Institution at Lucknow. A sum of Rs. 8,000 has now been subscribed, and it is hoped that Rs. 2,000 more will be collected. The Jubilee Committee have decided to put up a stained glass window in the College chapel "to the memory of the masters and boys who have died since the foundation of the school," and also a memorial window "in grateful remembrance of the founder, Major-General Claude Martin, K. E. I. C. S."

HYDERABAD NEWS.

AN occasional correspondent writes to the "Pioneer":—The Viceroy is gone, the triumphal arches are removed, the miles of little coloured lamps have been taken down, and the city is at rest. At rest; that is, if ever this poor distracted city can know rest. Within her walls the poisoned tongue of rancour is ever at play, and men meet with cordial handshake or reverential obeisance who within fifteen minutes are plotting each other's downfall and their own fleeting triumph. One thing, however, stands bold and clear against the rockets and the cymbals, the champaign and the standers of Lord Elgin's visit, and that is the favourable impression which his Highness's personality has created in the Viceregal suite. Heavy-pursed officials who carry from house to house sinister stories of the Nizam's life and paint that sovereign in colours beside which the character of the most profligate rip of ancient times would stand white and clear as crystal, felt a little unhinged when at the sports upon the Sifabad plain the Nizam alone of all competitors, hit with a bullet two rupees out of six tossed high in air. And when the slight figure threw itself into the saddle and unconsciously betrayed its owner's innate horsemanship, men from Simla held their breath as they asked each other whether this was the man who steeped his life in one long endless circle of dissipation. What is true of the Nizam physically, is true mentally. He has a clear brain and a strong will. Slow to move, and hard to decide, his opinion once formed few things can displace. But he has never had a fair chance. Surrounded by courtiers whose highest thought is self, the Nizam has been the victim of men whose fortunes have been acquired by the sacrifice of all that goes to make a people happy and their country rich. And no Resident has been found bold enough or wise enough to take the young Prince by the hand, and tell him that within certain prescribed and well known limits he was master of all men and all things within his own dominions. It needs no gift of prophecy to say that if the Nizam could be persuaded by some wise mentor to come into the arena of political life and take a personal interest in the administration and its executive, many of the grave abuses which are so plentiful to-day would disappear, and the people bless this new conception of kingly responsibility. At present all things and all men tend to encompass his Highness with a great wall of doubt and fear and suspicion. His lightest action is misconstrued, his slightest wish studied. If one thing is apparent to all the local world, it is that his Highness has for the past three years given his fullest trust to the keeping of his Pesbi Secretary. That was enough to arouse resentment and intrigue among all who wear his Highness's livery and among most who owe their present wealth and influence to the man they conspire to dethrone. But how shall we account for and deplore the attitude of the British Resident who, so plainly that all the world could see turned his back upon the trusted servant of the throne? And on what ground? On baseless rumours, never sifted, carried behind the victim's back by those who own and abuse the entree of two palaces. There is no need to impute bad motive to the Resident. We may all rest satisfied that he is moved by the highest notions of duty and the strictest desire to befriend the Nizam. Given, however, all credit for his heart, there still remains the painful query. Where are those intellectual energies which control and assist the emotional? Residents are generally bad judges of character; and those who like Mr. Plowden best, tremble lest Hyderabad should witness a second edition of the "betises" which marked his administration of Kashmir. It is no part of my duty to hold in these columns the sponge for Mowla Servar Jung. But I have known him longer and better than have the Resident, and if these was ever reason to believe that honesty of purpose and an inflexible loyalty to one master had hope of triumph and prosperity, then Servar Jung can afford to smile and to wait. He has survived worse tribulations than those that await him now. And in proportion to his future victory will be the bitterness and completeness of his opponents' fall.

The latest move upon the chess board is full of import and significance. It is interesting to note and follow the incidents which have led to the recent arrest of Yusuf-ud-din, First Talukdar, once acting Sooba of a Division, and for a while the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue. A few months ago a Babu at Simla was prosecuted and convicted of attempting to bribe certain subordinate officials in the Foreign Office at the instigation of Yusuf-ud-din, with the view of securing copies of confidential correspondence touching Hyderabad affairs. After the Babu's trial, a dangerous silence filled the air, and men wondered why Yusuf should be exempted from punishment which had fallen on his tool. On Thursday afternoon last the thunderbolt fell. Yusuf-ud-din was arrested on the line of railway and brought into Hyderabad. Legal assistance was at once invoked to secure Yusuf's release on bail, but that official declined to pay the fees demanded, and proclaimed his intention to await the return of the Minister, by whom he would look for security and support. Yesterday the Nawab Vicar-ul-Umrah came back to Hyderabad, and after certain negotiations had taken place, Yusuf has been set free on the security of the administrative head of this State. There is a strong under-current of suspicion that Yusuf's arrest is the herald of Servar Jung's ruin, for there is a cheery breezy talk (in certain influential quarters) that Yusuf-ud-din's case proves that the charges made by Servar Jung to go Simla wards and seduce the official chastity of Foreign Office clerks! I remember quite well how two little years ago a foolish scheme was planned to attack Servar Jung by the secret administering of a bribe of a lakh of rupees. And I remember how the Nawab smiled with the innocence of a child as he had himself, gout crippled, carried into the presence of his Highness, into whose ears he poured the story of the gift and into whose hands he confided that useful lakh. And I remember how well the secret was kept for months till Mehdi Hasan complained officially to the Resident by letter of his rival's perfidy, and thereby flew into banishment himself, Sir Osman Jah, and poor Mehdi Ali. There is a coterie, but which like Horace's friend is walking over "per ignes suppositos cineri doloso;" and I seem to hear already the fateful cracking of the upper crust which shall relieve poor Hyderabad of a hated impost and precipitate the careless figures into the abyss where, indeed, there shall be nothing sweeter for their welcome than "weeping and gnashing of teeth."

Secunderabad is writhing under a Viceregal discourtesy, for which the Viceroy should in justice be held only secondarily responsible. The, People's Association there was formed in 1892 and consits of all shades and creeds and colours and castes of men. Its object is to bring to the notice of constituted authority in a legal and constitutional manner the wants of the residents of Secunderabad. It has purchased a beautiful hall in Market Street for Rs. 15,000 which Lord Lansdowne in ornate and complimentary language described as the people's "domicile." Two Viceroys have accepted its hospitality (and its cascakets): it has been left to Mr. Plowden to administer it an unmerited snub. More than a month before Lord Elgin's arrival the Association's Secretary telegraphed to the Viceroy's Private Secretary the Association's desires to present his Excellency with an address. The Private Secretary referred the other Secretary to the Resident. The first Assistant Resident expressed his inability to guarantee a meeting, but asked for an advance copy of the proposed address, and directed the Cantonment Magistrate to undertake the duty of introducing the deputation. The Association painted and bedecked its hall, and invested a handsome sum in the purchase of a silver casket whereon an Inscription dedicates it to Lord Elgin. In vain did Circe waste her wiles. The hall was ready, the garlands waiting, the deputation clothed and full of welcome. But alas! Mr. Plowden proved inexorable, and without even vouchsafing any expression of regret, he telegraphed to the astonished deputation directing it to forward its representation to the Government of India with the bare intimation that the Viceroy had no time to receive its intended address. The address still lies unread, the casket still unpresented, and while all the members are fuming with anger in their hearts a few of the wisest talk of putting up the silver casket for competition at public auction, a monument of misplaced confidence and—subscriptions.

AN absurd anti-Jewish freak is mentioned by a Berlin correspondent. The Berlin organ of the Agriculturists, the "Tageszeitung" has proscribed everything that is Jewish—Jewish music among the rest. It publishes no critiques about Jewish performers, or the works of Jewish composers. When the Rubinstein Memorial Celebration was held in Berlin it refused to give an account of it, and its musical critic left; being followed the other day by his successor, when the paper, on the same grounds, refused to open its columns to a report of a performance of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul."

LOUISE MICHEL'S age is established by her birth certificate (says a Paris correspondent) as being sixty-five. She was born at the Chateau of Vroncourt, in the Upper Marne, on May 29, 1830, at five in the evening, and registered as the daughter of the Mademoiselle Marie Anne Michel, femme de chambre. She was presented for registration by Doctor Laumond to M. de Mahis, owner of the said chateau, and Mayor of Vroncourt, under the name of Louise. Louise was brought up by M. and Mme. de Mahis, and received a distinguished education. As they had no children, it was supposed they would leave her their fortune, but Madame de Mahis died before her husband, who became her heir, and died suddenly and intestate. Louise then became the village schoolmistress, and was remarkable for her piety. She went to Paris in the sixties, and interested Madame Jules Simon, who could have obtained her release from the Versailles Orangery in 1871. This favour was offered, but refused, because Louise thought that to accept it would be to desert her fellows in misfortune.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—

A certain school of theorists have always maintained that the sole solution to the exchange difficulty will be the discovery of fresh gold-fields, and if such is to be the case, there is encouragement this week in two distinct quarters of the globe. A public telegram, issued this afternoon, states that the German East African Company have discovered, 40 miles west of Tanga, an auriferous quartz reef, 4 miles in length. The information is, of course, vague in the form in which it is given to us, and further news will be anxiously looked for. Almost simultaneously, there is information locally, from a very reliable source, that in despised Chota Nagpore a rich gold-field has been discovered, not by any designing syndicate, as of yore, but by the Geological Department of the Government of India themselves. Very little is known here regarding the actual particulars, as the Department is rightly desirous to keep the matter dark for the present, but I have ascertained that the reef who as free gold, visible to the naked eye, and my informant infers that the prospect must be good, inasmuch as preparations for stamping machinery, &c., are already being made. The information has been considered sufficiently important to set a good many here on the *qui vive*, and it is said that there are at least two people already on the track, of whom one is an experienced Australian miner. The Government of India appear at last to have awoke to the fact that it is advisable to have Chota Nagpore properly explored, and it is stated that a vote of money has been made for the express purpose. In this latter decision, the authorities are only following the excellent example of the several Australian Governments who have reaped the benefit of active measures.

There is, perhaps, no part of Sir Charles Elliott's excellent speech at the Scotch Dinner, that has been more commented on on Change than his objections to an extra line of railway to the North-West. It is only men in business who actually feel the want of an additional trunk line, nor does the theory hold that a sufficiency of feeder lines will do away with the necessity. There are seasons in the year when the E. I. R. is to some extent physically incapable of coping with the traffic brought to it. A certain number of trains are run, and even worked with punctuality, but there is no great effort observable for actually catching the traffic by a close study of the requirements of the public. Opinions may differ as to whether there really is sufficient traffic for a second line, yet it is reasonable to suppose that the exertions of a rival, would keep both lines up to the mark from a merchant's point of view. Sir Charles Elliott's comparison, in educating the two great American rival lines is not, perhaps, particularly apt. In the case of America, the two lines were very nearly parallel, whereas the projected fresh scheme to the North-West would, it is said, greatly diverge from the existing railway. I have heard it remarked that even if the worst predictions of the retiring Lieutenant-Governor became true, and a second company had eventually to pool its earnings with the E. I. R., it would be better for the country in the long run, than being solely dependent, as we now are, on a single artery. Viewed in the interests of commerce, it does not seem easy to refute the arguments of those who clamour for greater carrying facilities from that part of India to the leading point of export.

It may only be a coincidence, but it seems strange that within three days of Mr. Playfair's remarks at the Scotch Dinner on the subject of unnecessary interference with Indian industries, Mr. Chamberlain should awake to the subject of the growing displacement of British goods by manufactures of other countries. Mr. Playfair very rightly said that India's natural advantages, handicapped by needless legislation, would in all probability be more to the benefit of her competitors in the Far East and to producers on the Continent of Europe than to British trade. If there is really a decay setting in as regards British manufactures, and if it is inevitable that this must continue, it is surely to the interests of the nation to conserve at any rate the industries of India and the Colonies, and through these to displace if possible the encroachment of Japan and of the Continent. In a city like Calcutta there is much to catch the eye in the shape of articles that should by rights be of British or of Indian make, but are instead the products of the Far East or of the Continent. A rate thing it is to meet a man with a box of Bryant and May's matches for instance, but what you do see in abundance are matches of Japanese or Swedish brand. Or again in matters weighter, there is a prominent building being erected at this moment at the corner of Lyon's Range and New Chinna Bazaar and the passer by cannot help seeing the quantities of iron in the shape of beams and so forth all carefully stencilled "manufactured in Belgium." It is the more striking when it is remembered that the building is being erected for a well-known Scotch house and that scotland is the home of some of the greatest of ironmasters who doubtless reverence St. Andrew as immensely as he was venerated here last Saturday.

In the money market here no fresh developments of importance have to be noted, rates are well maintained, and the open market may roughly be described as a half per cent. higher all round, and therefore more in harmony with the 5 per cent. bank rate. The other presidencies have responded to the lead, the Bank of Bombay having moved to 5 and the Bank of Madras to 4. The change in Bombay was made on Tuesday which is generally considered an off-day, yet it is a little peculiar that both in European quarters and in the bazaar people here stated as a positive fact that the rate would be put up, and that some hours before the board met in Bombay for the purpose. It was of course known on Monday that the cash was down 65 lakhs, nevertheless in regard to Calcutta people being so sure that the bank rate there would be raised, it was simply one of those irresponsible assertions that occasionally turn out to be correct. In the last day or two there has been appearance of bazaar rates in Bombay being a shade higher than in Calcutta, and there has been some buying by natives here of wire transfers on that residency. It is generally thought that if we are to see higher rates before the close of the year, it will arise through a drain of money in Bombay, as matters here have a sort of settled look at the moment. By this is meant that commitments for short periods are cheaper than for long; for instance, first class discounts of 30 days and wider are workable to-day at 5 or 5½, whereas 60 days commands 6 to 7. Government paper loans at call are 4½, and 51 days' choice hoondees are 13 annas discount.

In the jute market, loose has remained practically unchaged all the week. In baled, the week opened with firsts quoted at Rs. 294, but buyers not over anxious to work. About the middle of the week, there was a hardening to Rs. 30 and subsequently to Rs. 304. Altogether there has been a fairly large business done, but to-day things have an easier look, with the price more like Rs. 30. The Home quotation of £11 gradually improved to £11-7-6, but advices received this morning give £11 5-0 quite but steady with Hamburg buyers. In jute fabrics, the market has been quite with an easier feeling, and trade has been on a limited scale. The November clearances of jute are now ascertained to have been about 530,000 bales.

The freight maket has been steady and a fair business has been done for London at the previous rates of 15s. for rice, 18s. 9d. for linseed and 20s. for jute; at the close the market is a little easier, shippers not being inclined to operate. For Dundee a little was shipped in the steamers already fixed at 20s. For Hamburg some more business was put through at 22s. 6d. for January-February shipment. There is nothing new for Italian ports or Adriatic Via Cape the *Oranasia* was berthed for Dundee with a full cargo at 21s. 3d. More ships are willing to go on at this rate, but shippers are holding off. Disengaged tonnage in port, 28,500 tons.

THE completion by the dockyard officials at Chatham of the first-class armoured cruiser Immortalite, 12 guns, 5,600 tons, 5,500 horse-power, places another powerful cruiser at the disposal of the Admiralty for augmenting the strength of the squadron in China waters. She will be commissioned by Captain E. F. Chichester, and will carry a crew, all told, of 524 officers and men. Since she has been at Chatham the Immortalite has undergone a thorough repair. On the same day that the Immortalite is commissioned the cruiser Leander, Captain Count F. C. Metaxa, which recently returned from China after serving two commissions, will be paid off into the reserve at Chatham.

MR. LEON'S proposal at the London County Council to destroy "Whetstone Park," along with "Great and Little Turnstile," for a new thoroughfare between Holborn and the Strand, threatens to remove one of the few street jokes now left in London. A few years ago, before Hamilton-place was extended in Piccadilly, we had "Hamilton-square," with its one house and a half, to amuse us, and now "Whetstone Park" is threatened with extinction. This "Park" is a narrow lane, running parallel between Holborn and Lincoln's-inn-fields, lined on one side with the backs of houses in the "Fields," and on the other side with the backs of houses in "Oldbourne." A few warehouses wedged in give dignity to the "Park," and a little brightness is cast upon it by the stagedoor of the "Royal Music Hall."

THE R. P. R. A. MEETING.

THE shooting for the Championship opened this morning under even more trying conditions than on Monday, the wind being strong and gusty from the left. The wind was worst between 12 and 3 o'clock, when Match VIII at 600 yards was proceeding. Grief and lamentations were heard on all sides from good shots, who broke down after a promising beginning had been made. One specially hard case was that of Lieutenant Bright, North-Western Railway, who having eight consecutive bulls to his credit, including sighting shots, got an outer in his last shot. The donation of the "Pioneer" to the prize list of the Association has been allotted to Match No. 1, 200 yards, unlimited entries, which will be distinguished as the "Pioneer" Prize. To-night there is to be a bonfire and an open air "sing-song" in the camp.

The afternoon was devoted to the Extended Order competition for natives, which I described yesterday. "Chatty breaking," as it is generally called, promises to catch on as a popular annual contest.

BRITISH ARMY.

Match XX, 150 yards standing, produced some good shooting, competitors to make the best score they can in three minutes, rounding round a post 10 yards in rear of the firing point after each shot.—Sergeant Wells, Highland Light Infantry, 49; Private Halkett, Highland Light Infantry, 51; Captain Ozzard, 1st Hampshire Regiment, 51; Lieutenant Smith, Royal west Kent Regiment, 49; Lieutenant MacCausland, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 49; Sergeant Gilley, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 49; Colour-Sergeant Tosderin, 1st Hampshire Regiment, 47; Sergeant Willis, Highland Light Infantry, 46; Lance-Corporal Kinge, 1st Hampshire Regiment, 35; Corporal Baker, Midland Railway Volunteers, 33.

Match VI.—The Vizianagram Prize (A) Open to soldiers only. 200 yards:—Lance-Corpral Maxwell Royal Irish Fusiliers, 34, Rs. 50; Sergeant Mason, Norfolk Regiment, 34, Rs. 40; Sergeant Bentall, Essex Regiment, 33, Rs. 30; Sergent Osborne, Oxford Light Infantry, 32, Rs. 25; Quartermaster-Sergeant Mahoney, Border Regiment, 32, Rs. 20; Sergeant Richards, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 32, Rs. 15; Sergeant Beid, 5th Dragoon Guards 32, Rs. 15; Sergent Slade, 1st Hampshire Regiment, 32, Rs. 10; Colour-Sergeant White, 1st Hampshire Regiment, 32, Rs. 10; Lance-Corporal Hannan, Somerset Light Infantry, 31, Rs. 10.

Match VI.—The Vizianagram Prize (B). Open to Officers and Volunteers, 200 yards:—Sergeant-Instructor Gaye, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, 34, Rs. 50; Lieutenant Roney-Dougal, Somerset Light Infantry, 33, Rs. 40; Corporal Jahans, East Indian Railway Volunteers, 33, Rs. 30; Captain Ozzard, 1st Hampshire Regiment, 33, Rs. 20; Captain Playfair, 1st Hampshire Regiment, 33, Rs. 10; Corporal Smith, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, 32, Rs. 10; Lance-Corporal Porter, B. B. and C I Volunteers, 34, Rs. 25; Captain Ozzard, 1st Hampshire Regiment, 34, Rs. 15; Quartermaster Grubb, Royal West Surrey Regiment, 33, Rs. 15; Sergeant Martin, North Western Railway Volunteers, 33, Rs. 10; Captain Playfair, 1st Hampshire Regiment, 33, Rs. 10; Corporal Smith, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, 32, Rs. 10; Volunteer Waller, Senior, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles, 33, Rs. 5.

Match VII.—The Patiala Prize (A.) Open to soldiers only. 600 yards:—Sergeant Reeves, Essex Regiment, 35, Rs. 30; Sergeant Roberts, Yorkshire Regiment, 35, Rs. 20; Sergeant-Major English, School of Musketry, 35, Rs. 10; Bandsman Brannigan, Oxford Light Infantry, 35, Rs. 33; Lance-Corporal Squire, 1st Hampshire Regiment, 35, Rs. 32; Sergeant Bowe, Essex Regiment, 34, Rs. 15; Lance-Corporal Hannan, Somerset Light Infantry, 33, Rs. 15; Bandmaster Stewart, Royal West Kent Regiment, 34, Rs. 10; Bugler Williamson, Cameronians, 34, Rs. 10; Quartermaster-Sergeant Mahoney, Border Regiment, 34, Rs. 10.

Match VII.—(B.) Open to Officers and Volunteers 500 yards:—Lance-Sergeant Taylor, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, 35, Rs. 50; Captain Woodyatt, D. A. A. G. for Musketry, 34, Rs. 40; Corporal Carvalho, Poona Volunteers, 34, Rs. 25; Lance-Corporal Porter, B. B. and C I Volunteers, 34, Rs. 25; Captain Ozzard, 1st Hampshire Regiment, 34, Rs. 15; Quartermaster Grubb, Royal West Surrey Regiment, 33, Rs. 15; Sergeant Martin, North Western Railway Volunteers, 33, Rs. 10; Captain Playfair, 1st Hampshire Regiment, 33, Rs. 10; Corporal Smith, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, 32, Rs. 10; Volunteer Waller, Senior, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles, 33, Rs. 5.

Match VIII.—The Rampur Prize (A.) Open to soldiers only. 600 yards:—Corporal Knight, Seaforth Highlanders, Rs. 50; Lance-Corporal Pearce, Oxford Light Infantry, 31, Rs. 40; Sergeant Osborne, Oxford Light Infantry, 31, Rs. 30; Lance-Corporal Maxwell, Royal Irish Fusiliers, 30, Rs. 25; Sergeant Bell, 5th Dragoon Guards, 30, Rs. 20; Colour-Sergeant Williamson, 30, Rs. 15; Private Fuller, Royal Warwall's Light Infantry, 30, Rs. 15; Private Acton, 5th Dragoon Guards, 30, Rs. 10; Sergeant-Drummer Thompson, Seaforth Highlanders, 29, Rs. 10; Lance-Corporal Hills, Essex Regiment, 29, Rs. 10.

Match VIII.—The Rampur Prize (B.) For Officers and Volunteers, 600 yards:—Sergeant Hind, Punjab Light Horse, 33, Rs. 50; Captain Weston, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles, 32, Rs. 40; Lieutenant Bright, North-Western Railway Volun, teers, 32, Rs. 30; Sergeant-Instructor Kibblewhite, North-Western Railway Volunteers, 31, Rs. 20; Lieutenant Roney-Dougal, Somerset Light Infantry, 31, Rs. 15; Corporal Carvalho, Poona Volunteers, 31, Rs. 15; Volunteer Morrison, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles, 29, Rs. 10; Captain Campbell, Corps of Guides, 29, Rs. 10; Lance-Sergeant Carty, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, 29, Rs. 10; Sergeant Butler, North-Western Railway Volunteers, 28, Rs. 5.

NATIVE ARMY.

Match VII.—500 yards:—Sepoy Awal Khan 24th Punjab Infantry, 35, Rs. 25; Havildar Dharmdai Lamnbu, 2nd Punjab Rifles, 34, Rs. 20; Sepoy Natha Singh, 26th Punjab Infantry, 34, Rs. 15; Sepoy Durdan Ali, 33rd Punjab Infantry, 33, Rs. 10; Colour-Havildar Ram Nath, 10th Bengal Infantry, 33, Rs. 10; Lance-Duffadar Minhajuddin, 5th Punjab Cavalry, 33, Rs. 10; Havildar Jungbir Thapa, 1-2nd Gurkha Rifles, 33, Rs. 5; Naick Mulraj, Guides Infantry, 33, Rs. 5; Lance-Duffadar Gopal Singh, Deoli I. F. Cavalry, 33, Rs. 5; Bugle-Major Khoda Buksh, Guides Infantry, 33, Rs. 5.

Match VI.—200 yards. The Bulrampur Prize:—Jemadar Goria Gharti, 2-5th Gurkha Rifles, 33, Rs. 25; Jamadar Jag Singh, D. I. F. Cavalry, 32, Rs. 20; Naick Ranbir Thapa, 1-2nd Gurkha Rifles, 32, Rs. 15; Naick Dirgnarian Nagarkote, 2-5th Gurkha Rifles, 32, Rs. 10; Havildar Kheta, Merwara Battalion, 32, Rs. 10; Naick Chatea Merwara Battalion, 32, Rs. 10; Naick Thaddeo Singh, 8th Bengal Infantry, 32, Rs. 5; Sowar Ghulam Nabi, Guides Cavalry, 32, Rs. 5; Lance-Duffadar Bakish Singh, 17th Bengal Lancers, 32, Rs. 5; Sowar Wariam Singh, Guides Cavalry, 32, Rs. 5.

Match XXI.—Colonel Toker's prize, Extended Order Competition. First entries. First prize, Rs. 50: 13th Kelat-i-Ghilzai; Second prize Rs. 25: 16th Bengal Infantry; Third prize, Rs. 15: 35th Sikhs; Fourth prize, 33rd Punjab Infantry.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th December, 1895.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes
Turkey	7	9	25 p.m.	89	39
Teheran	11	2	43 p.m.	...	25
Suez	11	2	55 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 11th December, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	31	...	1
" Karachi	..	16	..	1
" Madras	...	29	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 10.

10 p.m. ... 73°2

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11.

6 a.m. ... 68°4
10 a.m. ... 71°4
2 p.m. ... 81°1
4 p.m. ... 80°1

THE British Consul at Tokio says that there is nothing of common use produced in Europe which cannot now be imitated with more or less success in Japan; and seeing the extent which the export of such articles as glassware, matches, and umbrellas has already attained, the Japanese may consider themselves justified in looking forward to an equally profitable export in course of time of many of the above articles. All of them are wonderfully cheap, most of them are excellent in appearance, and some of them are also good to use. The surgical instruments are, it is said, often equal to the best produced in England. Straw hats, rugs, and fancy blankets and flannel are of fair quality, excellent for the prices, but in the majority of cases cheapness and appearance are the sole recommendations.

ACCORDING to some statistical data given by the Warsaw "Slovo," the Roman Catholics in European Russia now number approximately about eleven millions, or about one in ten of the total population. Catholicism is, of course, stronger in the old kingdom of Poland than in any other section of the Empire, forming 75 per cent. of the inhabitants. Besides the Vistula disrrict, they are especially numerous in the Governments of Kovno, Vilna, Vitebsk, Grodno, Volhynia, Minsk, Courland, Podolia, and Kieff. Among the German colonists on the Volga there are 262,000 Catholics. In the Caucasus the Armenian Catholics number about 30,000 souls. In St. Petersburg there are 35,000, in Moscow 15,000, and in other parts of Great Russia 100,000 Roman Catholics.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT.

SOME of the native papers hold that, what opens a new chapter in the history of the Social movement, and what is or at least may be turned into a gain and an elevating redemption for it, is a positive loss and a ruinous fall for the Political movement. It is not the Conference, but the Congress that will suffer most from the divorce that has been brought on by the misguided Poona patriots. The "Indian Spectator" says: "Those of us, who believe that there is a greater and a more useful future before the Social movement than the Political, will not be sorry at the turn affairs have taken as the result of the Poona squabbles. Mr. Tilak and the public opinion he worships as his "first god" have given no blow to the Social Conference. They have advertised it beyond measure, and have given it a publicity which might never have come to it, had it continued as a humble appendage of the Congress, quietly holding its sittings at the fag-end of the session and filling the places of the delegates who have no time for it with those who could not be admitted in the pendall even as visitors during the sittings of the Congress. The Social Conference has thus been emancipated, and has taken its place as an independent movement, standing on its own legs, and speaking in terms of which the earnestness cannot be mistaken."

The "Indu Prakash," writing in a somewhat similar strain, remarks: "By yielding now the Reformers will have set an excellent example of self-sacrifice and patriotism. All the glory of the struggle will lie with them. It will also do some indirect good. This conduct of the Poona public will put them on their mettle, and instil more energy and zeal into them. Besides, it must be remembered that by yielding now they do not forever give up the claim of holding the Conference meeting in the Congress Hall. Other centres are not like Poona, and the Conferencewallas can easily get the loan of the Congress Hall in the future, as they have been getting it in the past. The only regrettable feature in the whole controversy is that Poona has shown itself quite unworthy of its past traditions."

THE LOCAL PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

The vernacular papers still continue to harp on the unsatisfactory character of the rules for appointment to the local Provincial Service. The Subodha Prakash states: What strikes us as most lamentable in this instance is that public criticism and public discussion on the subject, not to mention the several representations to Government from enlightened and influential bodies like the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and the Bombay Provincial Conference, have not been able to impart to the framers of these rules a more liberal or statesmanlike spirit so far as appointments by means of open competitive examinations are concerned. It is just possible that resentment at outside criticism had itself called forth a wanton eagerness on the part of officialism to set it at nought. Viewed from this light we ought, perhaps, to congratulate ourselves that the rules are not worse than they are.

The "Indian Spectator" takes a very moderate view and writes: "The new Provincial Service of the Presidency consists of two divisions, the Executive and the Judicial, and the rules make the division a real one, not only as regards the work to be done by the officers, but also as regards their educational q

WRITERS AND READERS.

LADY EASTLAKE'S Journals and Correspondence, a work of undoubted interest, will be published in two volumes by Mr. John Murray. Her ladyship was, of course, the wife of Sir Charles Eastlake, who became president of the Royal Academy. She had both artistic and literary tastes, was a brilliant figure in English society during the second and third quarters of this century, and travelled a great deal. She asked herself, some time before her death, if a selection of her journals and letters would ever be worth publishing. Her nephew, Mr. Charles Eastlake Smith, edits these volumes for reply.

Lady Eastlake gives reminiscences of many distinguished people, including Carlyle, Dean Ramsay, Professor Wilson, Thackeray, and Mr. Ruskin. The work practically divides itself into three parts, the first being drawn from her journals up to the time of her marriage. The second division consists of letters written to her mother and sister, and comes up to 1865. Finally, the third part is a series of letters, dating to the time of her death, which she wrote to Sir Henry Layard. In preparing the book Mr. Eastlake Smith has gone upon the principle of intruding the editor as little as possible.

Messrs. Chatto and Windus announce that under the title of Talk and Travel, they will publish in two volumes a book upon which the Rev. H. R. Haweis is now engaged. Mr. Heweis recently returned from his tour round the world, and this work is meant to be some record of it, and of two previous visits he paid to America. The first of these was in 1883, and the second two years ago.

Still another new series! This time a series of books dealing with open-air life, to be published by Mr. John Lane as the Aready Library. The first number, to be ready immediately is by Miss Maude Egerton King, and is called Round About a Brighton Coach Office. It is a record of actual coaching experiences in the olden times, and is illustrated by Mr. Lucy Welsh. The series will include fiction as well as fact, and the volumes will always be illustrated. The second number is to be Life in Arcady, by Mr. J. S. Fletcher, and the third, Scholar Gypsies, by Mr. John Buchan.

A rather animated correspondence has been in progress between M. Paul Bourget and M. Ferdinand Brunetiere. A considerable time ago, before his visit to America, M. Bourget pomised to write a novel for the "Revue des Deux Mondes," of wh ch, of course, M. Brunetiere is the editor. Months passed by, and there being no word of the novel, M. Brunetiere approached his author with a view to obtaining news of it. M. Bourget's reply was that for the present he had no novel to offer. He suggested, however, a way out of the difficulty. He was anxious to go to Japan, and if the "Revue" cared to give him a commission to visit the land of the Mikado he would accept it and all would be well. Up till now M. Brunetiere has not found it his heart to agree to this proposal. He bargained, he says, for a novel and he does not wish to have to rest content with a sort of sequel to Outre-Mer.

Mr. St. J. Gore's book, Lights and Shades of Hill Life in India will be published by Mr. Murray within ten days. A special feature of it is a fine series of illustrations dealing with the Indian Highlands. These are reproduced from photographs which Mr. Gore took, many of them at great altitudes. He travelled in the Kulu Valley in the Himalayas, and in the Kuram Vally on the Afghan frontier of the Punjab. He contrasts the peoples of these two valleys to show how utterly dissimilar in race, nationality religion, and character the inhabitants of India are. Hence the call for one Government through England.

Mr. Sidney Whitman, the author of Imperial Germany, is publishing a volume of Teuton Studies through Messrs. Chapman and Hall. Most of the articles have appeared in Magazines, but they have been practically re-written for permanent publication. This in particular is the case with a paper on Moltke, which is said to contain some important first-hand information. There is a sister paper on Bismarck at Fredrichsruh, and for the rest the book deals with the outstanding features of modern Germany. Mr. Whitman's idea has been to present the essential characteristics of the German people as a whole.

Professor Sayce, of Oxford, has written a book which Messrs. Rivington will publish at once on The Egypt of the Hebrews and Herodotos. The travels of Herodotos in Egypt are followed for the first time in the light of recent discoveries, and the history of the intercourse between the Egyptians and the Jews is brought down to the age of the Roman Empire. As the ordinary histories of Egypt used by travellers end with the extinction of the native Pharaohs, Professor Sayce has given a sketch of the Ptolemaic period. He has also noted the results of the recent excavations and discoveries made by the Egypt Exploration Fund and by Professor Flinders Petrie.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall have ready for immediate publicat on Mr. Charles G. Harper's promised work on The Dover Road, one of his now well-known series of books. The Dover road, as Mr. Harper remarks in his preface, is the most ancient and historic highway in England, and no other stretch of seventy-six miles in this country is so storied with associations. He claims consideration for his work on the ground that it preserves for us something of that old-time aspect of the roads which is so surely being improved away. The volume is profusely illustrated from drawings by the author and from prints of past periods.

Mr. Elbert Hubbard's series of Little Journeys to the homes of notable people, will be published in book form by Messrs. Putnam. With the exception of Victor Hugo, all the personalities written about in the volume are English, Scotch, or Irish. They include George Eliot, Carlyle, Dean Swift, Thackeray Dickens, Shakespeare, Mr. Ruskin, and Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Hubbard says the book does not claim to be a guide to the places described, nor a biography of the characters mentioned. It presents merely outline sketches, with a background of the writer's impressions of the scenes he has visited. Photographs are given to illustrate the papers in most cases.

A charming book by Paul Roland, The Island World of the Banda Sea, has just appeared in Berlin It has the advantage of a suggestive introduction by the famous anthropologist Professor Virchow, and is adorned with numerous capital illustrations. The book describes a naturalist's journey among the lovely islands lying south-east of the Celebes. Virchow speaks in the highest terms of the author's accuracy and freedom from bias or dogma.

An edition of John Keble's famous work, The Christian Year, is shortly to be published by Messrs. Methuen. It is edited, with an introduction and notes, by Mr. Walter Lock, who is already known for his life of Keble. Sobriety and soothing power, Mr. Lock writes, are the two chief notes of the Christian Year. An important feature of this edition will be a series of designs which Mr. Anning Bell provides.

Messrs. Williams and Norgate will publish early a translation of Professor Willibald Herrman's Verkehr des Christen mit Gott. Professor Herrmann writes from the stand point of the school of Ritschl, and this is the first book, we believe, to appear in English from the pen of one of Ritschl's followers. It will form a volume of the publishers' Theological Translation Library. A Sinner's Sermons is the title of a new book also shortly to be published by the same firm. In it the tables are turned, and the preacher is preached to. It is a severe, but not unkindly, indictment of the follies in belief and practice of many religious people.

An exhaustive history of the art of the gold and silversmith in France will be issued in Paris arly. The author is M. Henry Havard, Inspector-General of the French Fine Art Deparment, and the writer of several wellknown books that have been translated into English. The volume, of which the title is Histoire de L'Orfevrerie Francaise, will contain forty full-page and 400 smaller illustrations. M. A. Giraudet, of the Paris Opera, and one of the professors at the Conservatoire, has written a treatise on gesture and facial expression. In "Mimique: Physionomie et Gestes," the subject is treated both from the theoretical and practical point of view A limited edition of the volume, which is very copiously illustrated by M. Gaston le Doux, will appear in the course of the month. Under the pseudonym of Brada, the Comtesse de Puliga is about to publish a volume dealing with London life and society. "Notes sur Londres" will be the title of the book. An important work on the French Soudan is almost ready for publication. The author is Commandant Peroz, and the book a bulky volume, is to be called Au Soudan Francais. M. Gabriel Monod is issuing a trio of essays in volume form on Taine, Renan, and Michelet. M. Henry Leyret, the author of that curious book En Plein Fauborg, to write which he established himself as a marchand de vin in a popular quarter of Paris, is engaged on a work of a very different kind. He is writing the life of Armand Carrel, the famous French publicist, but the task he has set himself will include a thorough study of French journalism during the Louis-Philippe period. Madame Octave Feuillet's book of reminiscences, Quelques Annees de ma Vie, is to appear shortly. M. Paul Leroy- Beaulieu has terminated the monumental treatise on political economy, on which he has been engaged for several years. The work, in four volumes and an index volume, will be ready this month for issue Its exact title is Traite Theorique et Pratique d'Economie Politique. Under the title La Toilette a la Cour de Napoleon. M. Henri Bouchot, already known by previous works on the period, has written a book, based on unpublished documents dealing with the part played in French politics by women from 1810 to 1815, and treating also, in the most circumstantial manner, of the feminine custume of the time.

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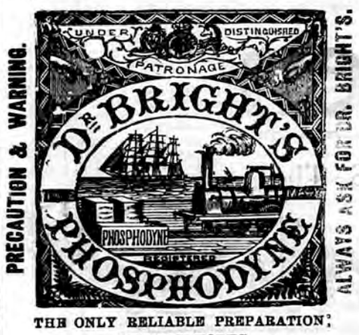

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

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GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this beautiful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.
I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN,

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at **ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E.** By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

55 YEARS OF SUCCESS. GREAT PRIZE International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894. ALCOOL DE MENTHE 58 AWARDS. 2 GOLD MEDALS, International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.

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VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
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See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.
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GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
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ESTABLISHED 1781

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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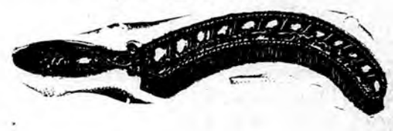

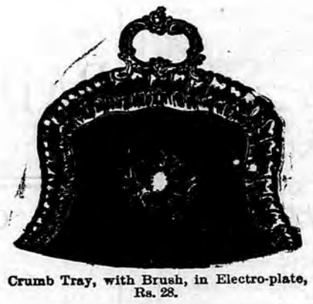

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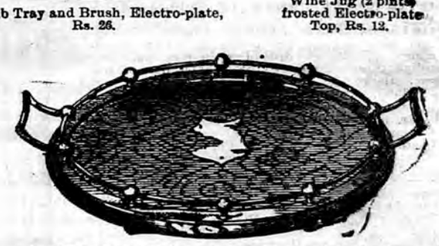

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